The Courier-Journal.

VOL. 33—WHOLE NO. 1,302. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 18.

WEEKLY EDITION.

TR070 C861

CHICAGO.

The Best Summing up of Losses by the Great Fire.

What it has Done in the Way of Reconciling the Local Political Parties.

A Ruined Capitalist Commits Suicide.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The walls of two wings of the court-house have been examined, and found to be but little injured. Their condition is such as to admit of immediate reconstruction. The supervisors have ordered that work on county buildings will be at once commenced. The roof of the court-house will be put on at once, and work on the inside can progress during winter.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Professor David, residing pastor, said it was ascertained, on close investigation, that eight hundred worshipers in that church were burned out of their dwellings and are homeless to-day. Their house of worship and their mission school were likewise destroyed; in fact, the house of not a single worshiper escaped destruction. This was one of the most flourishing Presbyterian churches in the city.

SUICIDE.

W. E. Longworthy, a carpenter, who lost all his possessions by the fire, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself at his temporary residence, No. 99 Clinton street. He had been laboring under serious depression for several days.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce have decided to rebuild with stone. The new building will be superior to the old one in every respect.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of the Republican Executive county and city committees, in conjunction with a number of leading Republicans, was held to-day. After some discussion the following resolutions were passed:

First—That the call already issued for city and county conventions be withdrawn.

Second—That they would meet with the Democratic committees and leading men of that party to confer as to the advisability of a union ticket.

Third—That a sub-committee be appointed to meet with the Democratic committee then in session at another place, to inform them of their action, and adjourn to meet again to-morrow to consider what officers they would concede to the Democrats; and lastly, that if the Democracy would not accept the offices conceded to them, then the call of the Republican committee for conventions should be renewed, and a straight Republican ticket nominated.

THE CHICAGO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are indications to-day that the Chicago insurance companies will do much better than has been generally expected. The Republic, which at first resolved to pay twenty-five per cent. and disband, it is understood, will reconsider that action and pay in full. It will pay twenty-five per cent. without waiting for adjustment, and after adjustment pay in full. It is hoped that several other companies will do equally well. It is also asserted the Lumberman's will pay in full.

PLENTY OF WATER.

The entire unburnt portion of the city is supplied with water from the water-works. It is only shut off from the burned district, where it is not needed.

THE METHODISTS' LOSS.

The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Rock-river Conference to assess the losses of the Methodist churches by the fire report as follows: Loss to Garrett Biblical Institute on buildings in city, $80,000; Methodist church block, $100,000; on Grace church, $100,000; on Scandinavian and two German churches, $15,000. The amount of insurance that can be recovered is about $80,000.

THE GROSVENOR HOMICIDE.

The inquest on the Grosvenor homicide has not yet been closed. The excitement, which was very marked the day after the occurrence, has measurably subsided. General Sherman, who was young Treal's commander, publishes a communication in the Times in which he defends his action in establishing a military patrol in the city by authority of the Mayor, and he asserts that, although young Treal, as a novice anxious to do his duty, might have exceeded that duty, but in heart is innocent of intentional wrong.

Sherman defends Lieut. General Sheridan from the assaults of the Times, and insists that he had no more to do, nearly or remotely, with the homicide than any other citizen.

SCHOOL PROPERTY BURNED.

Total destruction of school buildings and school ap... by the recent fire is valued at $298,000. ... houses were burned.

THE TREAL-GROSVENOR HOMICIDE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The coroner's inquest in the Treal-Grosvenor homicide case con... evening, and ren... after a discussion ... said Thos. W. Gros... from the effect of a ... hands of Theodore N. ... 12 and 1 o'clock ... Cottage Grove ... further find that ... sufficient cause." ... are of the opinion that said T... N. Treal supposed he was executing ... given him by those who placed him on ... sentinel. Treat was arrested and ... to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury.

...ITLES.

Judge Jos... F. Gary, supervisor of the Court and Chairman of the Committee of Judges of the United States and State Courts in this county, ... preparing a bill for the perpetuation of ... county and State. Judges are, ... law and constitution, made ... to meet the emergency of ... want of law.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

At a meeting last night of property-owners on Michigan avenue, lying north of Park Row, it was unanimously resolved that three blocks of vacant ground on the lake shore, north of Monroe street, be devoted to railroad purposes. The roads are to pay for the ground to be used hereafter. The price heretofore offered to the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was eight hundred thousand dollars. The property is probably worth double that amount.

The Bank of Montreal has decided to establish a branch bank in this city. It will be opened at the corner of Market and Madison streets as soon as a proper vault can be built.

The one million six hundred thousand bushels of grain that were in the warehouse destroyed has been valued at half its price, which is $600,000. It will be used for distilling purposes.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL

appears this afternoon in an entire new dress, a fac simile of the old one before its destruction by the great fire. It was printed on a new four-cylinder press.

Many of the Chicago banks, located in the South Division, are establishing branches in the West Division, and banks located in the West Division are doing the same in the South Division.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

P. F. W. Peck, one of Chicago's pioneer citizens, died last evening, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Peck came to Chicago in 1831, and erected the first frame building and the first brick building. He was one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, of our citizens. His property consisted largely of landed estates, which he leased to parties for long terms on the condition of their improving it. For this reason his estate has suffered but little depreciation by the great fire.

MANAGER HOOLEY

has leased of E. H. Haddock his lot on which his residence stood, northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, on which, in the spring, he will erect a new opera-house, which he intends shall be first class.

POLITICAL.

The two political parties of this city and county, in view of the present calamity, and the condition of affairs growing out of the great fire, are trying to unite upon a union ticket for city and county officers, to be voted for at the election which takes place two weeks hence. Both parties have been in convention to-day. It was arranged between the two that the Republicans should have the candidate for mayor, city collector, police commissioners, 13 out of the 20 aldermen, 9 out of the 15 county commissioners, judge of the Superior Court and some other minor offices, while the Democrats were to have the city treasurer, city attorney, judge of the circuit court, eight aldermen, six county commissioners, and some small offices. The entire ticket has not been agreed upon, but the following of the leading nominations will probably be made: Mayor, Joseph Medill, of the Tribune; City Treasurer, David A. Gage, of the Sherman House; Judge of Superior Court, John A. Jameson; Judge of Superior Court, B. F. Ayer; City Collector, Geo. Van Hollen; County Treasurer, Charles H. Horn. As there are not offices enough to supply the great demand, there will doubtless be other tickets.

THE CHICAGO VOLUNTEERS,

mustered into service for patrol after fire, one of whom shot Col. Grosvenor, were mustered out of service to-day, by order of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—George M. Pullman, treasurer, reports the following as the receipts for the relief of the Chicago sufferers: Cash received in direct remittances, ...; total amount for which drafts have been drawn and to be forwarded for collection, $806,709; aggregate receipts, $1,4... Of this sum $34... have been distributed, the balance remaining on hand. The committee estimate that they will require $1,975,000 for the next thirty days.

FINANCES.

The banks are running smoothly. They have few calls for loans, and deposits are abundant. Many of the Eastern and European insurance companies are paying their losses promptly, and these funds furnish our merchants with money to purchase goods, and to capitalists who are preparing to rebuild.

LUMBER AND LIVE STOCK.

The ... lumber and live stock markets are ... is doing as before the fire; in ...

MECHANICS IN DEMAND.

It ... strange, but mechanics are wanting ... masons, and almost every other ... at good wages.

POTTER PALMER

... his new grand hotel ... fast as ... took place the walls ... story of the superstructure ... damaged of any consequence ... during the winter ... story by ... will have ready for occupation on the first of January. They will rent, when ready, for forty thousand dollars.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

By an oversight in the hurry and excitement which have characterized our city for the past two weeks, the liberal contributions for the Chicago suffering poor from Louisville, Ky., and Titusville, Pa., have not been properly acknowledged. Both were munificent, and among the first to donate.

POLITICAL.

The combination of the two political parties for the next city and county election has not yet been fully consummated, owing to the large number of candidates and the diversity of views of those engaged in the work of combining the two tickets, but the work will probably be finally consummated. There is no diversity of feeling in regard to the nomination of Mr. Medill for Mayor, Mr. Gage for City Treasurer, and Mr. Jameson for Judge of the Superior Court. They are all popular. The nomination of Mr. Hall for County Treasurer is proving very generally unpopular. Mr. Philip has been substituted for Mr. Hall.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gen. Lippencott, State Auditor, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court for the dissolution of the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, on the ground of insolvency and mismanagement of the affairs by its directors. It is ascertained that its cash assets are one million one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars. Its risks outstanding are fourteen million dollars. Its losses by the recent fire are over four million dollars. The stock notes amount to three million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred dollars. It is alleged that many of the stockholders are insolvent, and their notes cannot be collected.

A CHINESE RIOT.

They Fire Upon Officers Making an Arrest at Los Angeles.

Sixteen of Them Hung by a Mob.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—A terrible riot in Los Angeles is going on. A fight having occurred in the Chinese quarters, officer Bilderain attempted to arrest a Chinaman for shooting another. A citizen named Thompson attempted to assist in the arrest, when the Chinese on both sides of a narrow street opened fire upon them. Thompson fell, shot through the breast, and died. Bilderain was shot through the shoulder, but succeeded in getting on horseback and escaped. A Mexican boy named Juan Jose Manders was shot through the leg.

A mob attacked the whole Chinese quarter and were resisted by the Chinese. A force of five hundred armed men prevented any escaping. Fifteen Chinamen were hanged by the mob. Fire was applied to the houses, but was extinguished.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.—Order is partially restored by the authorities. There will probably be no more bloodshed.

The Chinese at Los Angeles numbered about fifty.

THE MOB

was determined to clean them out of the city. Before the hanging the mob fired on them from roofs and other points, killing one woman and several men. Quiet is restored.

LATER.

The riot at Los Angeles was more disgraceful than first reported. The mob was composed mainly of native Californians and the dregs of society. All the Chinese hanged were frightfully beaten and maltreated before hanged. One was

A CHILD

only eight or nine years old. In addition to the sixteen hanged, two men and one woman were found shot dead. Another, in jail, is in a critical condition. Only one of those hanged was identified as engaged in shooting the officers. The others are supposed to be innocent, the guilty ones having escaped before the mob assaulted their houses.

The old vigilance committee was reorganized to prevent a repetition of the rioting.

FIRES.

Extensive Forest Fires in New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Extensive fires are prevailing in the swamps and woods of Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wayne and Seneca counties. The wind has been blowing a perfect gale since yesterday morning, and much uneasiness is felt throughout the burning district. The smoke obscures the sun to such an extent that lights have been used in buildings to-day in this city. Reports are constantly coming in of fires in all directions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Reports show that the fires raged with unusual violence yesterday. The dwelling-house and other buildings of Supervisor Hampton, of Livingston county, were burned. There is but little wind to-day. The city is free of smoke. About one thousand acres has been burned over, in Orleans county. Rain is much needed.

Forest and Marshes Burned.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—About three acres of forest, known as Chestnut ridge, near this city, were burned yesterday. The flames were subdued by the united labors of the people in the neighborhood. The Montezuma marshes have been burning for several days. These marshes are two miles wide and about twelve miles in length.

Fire in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 24.—The mountains above Dauphin have been on fire since Friday last. The operator at Dauphin reports that the fire extends two miles from the river, and the entire breadth of Peters' mountain. The country surrounding is shrouded in smoke.

Forest Fires near Beloit, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—A special to the Sentinel from Beloit says large fires are raging in the woods seven miles east of there. Barns, grain-stacks, &c., were burned near Roscoe yesterday. Other fires are reported. The city is filled with dense smoke.

Fire in the Shawangunk Mountains.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 23.—A large fire is raging in the Shawangunk mountains, near Port Hixon. Several hundred acres are already burned over. A large fire is raging in the woods of Flatbush, near Rondout.

Fire in the Mountains.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The mountains and forest in Ulster county are burning. The Flatbush fires have been extinguished, but Shawangunk mountains are still on fire.

The Woods Still Burning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says that the woods for miles above, and between Lasalle and Tonawanda, were on fire all day yesterday.

The Woods on Fire near Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The woods near Shaker settlement, about six miles from here, are on fire, and it is feared considerable damage will be done.

UTAH.

The Tin Mines of Ogden—Opinion of an English Miner and Expert—Large Receipts of Silver—New Gold Discovery—Brigham Young is Sued by a Former Member of his Flock.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 23.—The tin mines of Ogden are attracting more and more attention. The Governor and a large party of capitalists went to-day to visit them. An experienced miner and expert from Cornwall, England, reports them wonderful, and says that the vast quantity of ore in sight of the Star of the West, the pioneer discovery, will average twenty per cent. of fine tin. He says these discoveries are destined to work a revolution in the tin trade of the world. New discoveries are being made daily, and another claim has been bonded for $200,000.

THE RECEIPTS OF SILVER

for the past week by Wells, Fargo & Co. are greater than ever before, being within a fraction of $200,000.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERY.

The discovery of gold quartz in Bingham Canon, assaying over $1,900 per ton, is an established fact.

BRIGHAM IS SUED.

Mrs. Sarah A. Coake sues Brigham Young to-day for two thousand dollars, collected for her upon the death of her husband some years ago and placed in Brigham's hands. He acknowledges the receipt of the money for the purpose stated, but claims an offset for the amount of four thousand dollars. Mrs. Coake was formerly a Mormon, but is now prominent as a so-called apostate.

The sentence of Hawkins will be delivered to-morrow.

HAWKINS ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 24.—In Hawkins' case this morning the defendant asked to be relieved for reason that the verdict was not in accordance with the statute, as it failed to specify the nature and extent of punishment. The petition was overruled, and, at request of counsel, sentence was deferred till Saturday next.

BRIGHAM STILL ON TRIAL.

The case of Sarah A. Cooke vs. Brigham Young is still on trial.

Some excitement exists among the polygamists as to the fate of Hawkins. The court room this morning was thronged with women. Hawkins himself was apparently wholly unconcerned. He was remanded to prison at Camp Douglas.

PEACE.

The Mormons talk of peace provided Brigham is not subjected to imprisonment. They say Brigham would submit, but his followers will never allow it.

NEW YORK.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The delay in the arrival of the Russian fleet is attributed in naval circles to the fact that it is making its way hither under sail.

TWEED, CONNOLLY, SWEENEY AND HALL.

The real estate operations of Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney and Hall, as published from official records, show that Connolly, when sued, in 1866, for debt, swore that he owned nothing, but that since that time he had bought real estate bonds to the amount of $2,300,691. Tweed, a banker's agent, in 1861, had bought and sold real estate since 1868 to the amount of $4,474,954, with other irregular transactions to the amount of $2,500,000. Sweeney's purchases amounted, for three years, to $1,479,756 and Mayor Hall's to $150,000.

TO RESUME BUSINESS.

The suspended Lamar Insurance Company is said to have enough assets to meet their Chicago losses ($520,000) and leave $200,000 over. It will doubtless resume with a paid-up capital.

BREEDE, THE FORGER,

attempted in the Toombs Court to swallow a forged check, the evidence of guilt presented by a detective.

CUT HIS THROAT.

Patrick Kelly, charged with dealing in counterfeit money, cut his throat with a razor in the county jail last night. He is now under medical treatment.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The Insurance Convention is debating the resolution that the uniform rate of taxation on fire companies be one per cent. on the gross premiums, one-half per cent. on marine companies, one-half per cent. on death policies, and one per cent. on every other kind of policy of life companies.

MORE TROUBLE FOR TWEED.

The Post states that legal measures will be initiated by O'Conor and Evarts against Tweed to-morrow. It is believed he will also be arrested on a criminal charge. It is said that there is evidence which will make it impossible for him to be a candidate for office.

MICHIGAN.

The Old Fires Still Burning and New Ones Constantly Springing Up.

From 12,000 to 15,000 People Made Destitute.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 24.—In view of the urgency of immediate and copious supplies from people outside of the State, the following circular of appeal to the people of the United States has been issued by the Michigan State Relief Committee:

To the People of the United States:

We need instant and plentiful aid. From 12,000 to 15,000 people at least in the State of Michigan have lost their homes, food, clothing, crops, horses and cattle. On the night of the Chicago fire 2,000 people on the east shore of Lake Michigan and five or six thousand on the west shore of Lake Huron were reduced to almost absolute destitution. Within two or three weeks other small villages and settlements have been blotted out. The number of individual farm-houses, barns, and frontier dwellings which have been destroyed by the all-pervading fire cannot, from want of information, be accurately calculated. The aggregate we know to be enormous. The fires are still burning, and new ones still spring up. The area of ruin and devastation is daily increasing. The intensity and dramatic significance of the calamities which have overwhelmed other cities and villages are lacking here, but the suffering exists. A long, hard, cold winter is approaching. Large numbers of these people are accessible only by water, and navigation will soon be closed. Scarcely a month or six weeks more remain in which to feed, clothe and shelter them for the winter season, which extends far into the months of spring. They must be helped now or they will perish. They will need, too, in the early spring seed and implements for the harvest of next year. The greater portion of them must commence life entirely anew, without preparation, and at the beginning of winter. Their isolation from the center of commerce and the means of communication makes the problem of relief the more difficult and all the more urgent. The people of Michigan have nobly responded to the appeals which this misery has made to their sympathy and generosity, but they are severely crippled indirectly in their business by the Chicago fire, and directly by the assistance they gave to the sufferers from that calamity, before they were aware of the demands which would be made on them at home. Many of them, too, have lost their resources by the fires which have occurred in this State. In their name, and on behalf of the victims already known, and of many whom we fear are yet unknown, we ask prompt and efficient aid from our benevolent fellow-citizens everywhere. Money and supplies may be sent direct to the Michigan Relief Committee at Detroit or Grand Rapids.

The high wind has rekindled the fire in the woods on the military reservation near Port Huron, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of that city.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—The relief committee for the Northern sufferers by the late fires desire to say to the generous public that the supply of men's and boys' clothing now at this point and on the way for the sufferers in the burnt districts of Wisconsin and the adjacent portions of Michigan is ample for all present wants. Heavy and warm clothing for women and children is still needed, especially undergarments.

The essential thing required is money with which to purchase provisions, materials, tools and implements for building houses, barns, shops, and mills; for buying horses, oxen, hay, and feed.

From fifteen hundred to two thousand families are to be housed, fed, and clothed until the next harvest from supplies which must come chiefly through this committee.

Money may be sent to Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer of the county.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Liverpool subscribed £16,000 to the Chicago relief fund. Nottingham subscribed £1,000.

The steamer Russia took a large consignment of clothing and supplies for the sufferers by the Western fires.

The National Choral Society, numbering one thousand members, will perform the oratorio of the Messiah at Hyde Park, for the benefit of the relief fund.

Sir Roderick S. Murchinson, Baronet, president of the Geological and Geographical Societies, died yesterday, aged seventy-nine.

NAPOLEON AND THE BONAPARTISTS.

The Times states that Napoleon has declared the reports of Bonapartist conspiracies, intended to make a descent upon the coast of France, are without foundation. The Emperor, while claiming to be the legitimate sovereign, advocates no violent measures for his restoration.

THE HORTON AFFAIR.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Times has suggested the appointment of an impartial commission to settle any international difficulties which may grow out of the Horton affair. It believes that any complication could be compromised.

FOR THE CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

Nottingham has given ten thousand pounds; Kidderminster, five hundred; Edinburg, one thousand three hundred and forty, Perth, one hundred and twenty; Dumferline, one hundred and fifty. Theatrical benefit representations are given everywhere. Clarke and other American stars are participating warmly in the movement. The Mansion House Fund approaches an aggregate of thirty-eight thousand pounds. The leading journals receive whole columns of particulars telegraphed from Queenstown. The Marquis of Westminister, Lord Ebury, and many others of rank have given large contributions.

FRANCE.

EVACUATING—BONAPARTISTS DEFEATED.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 24.—In six Departments the Prussian evacuation is proceeding finely.

In the Supreme Council of Corsica the Bonapartist party, on a test vote, was defeated—28 to 26. It is reported that Prince Napoleon has resigned from the council.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Duke de Aumale has been elected President of the General Council of the department of Oise.

AMNESTY FOR COMMUNISTS.

M. Lockroy, in the Council of Department of the Seine, made a motion to-day in favor of amnesty for the Communists.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

It is said the Bonapartists intend to agitate an impeachment of the Government of the 4th of September, a dissolution of the National Assembly and a plebiscitum to decide the future form of government.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR MAKES A DONATION TO CHICAGO.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Emperor Wilhelm has made a donation of one thousand thalers for the relief of Chicago.

THEATER BURNING.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 24.—Court theater, in this city, took fire this afternoon, and is now wrapped in flames. A heavy easterly wind is blowing, and it is feared the flames may spread to the adjacent buildings.

THE FIRE IN DARMSTADT SPREADING.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 24, 8 P. M.—The fire is rapidly spreading. The theater is entirely destroyed. A strong wind carries the flames and sparks westward into the upper part of the town. The arsenal is in danger and the troops have evacuated it.

DOMINICA.

REVOLUTIONARY RUMORS.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 8th say that rumors of another projected revolution were obtaining currency, and it was believed that partisans of Ex-President General Salnave were assembling on the northern frontier and at Montecristo, in Dominican territory. They are aided by President Baez in the projected incursion.

SUIT AGAINST SALNAVE.

The ironclad steamer Atalanta sailed from Philadelphia in December, 1869, for Port-au-Prince, and has never been heard from. Sidney Oaksmith, of Philadelphia, now claims that the late President Salnave contracted with him for the steamer at a valuation of $150,000, and that $50,000 were paid on the contract. He has brought suit against Salnave for the balance of $100,000. The case is still before the courts.

THE TURF.

Pamlico Course Races.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 24.—At the Pamlico Course races to-day, the hurdle race of two miles was won by Vesuvius, in 3:38¼. The Reunion stakes, for three-year-olds, two miles, was won by Harry Bassett, walking over the course. Annie Wood's stake, two-year-olds, three-fourths mile, was won by Gray Planet in 1:17¼. The Pamlico stakes, for four-year-olds, two-mile heats, Preakness walked over the course. The Compensation handicap, two miles, for all ages, was won by Madam Dudly in 3:38.

The North Carolina Kuklux.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Intelligence from North Carolina reports that the banditti of that State will endeavor to hold out against the authorities, and will surrender only on conditions of absolute pardon.

Laura Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The case of Mrs. Fair, in the Supreme Court, has been postponed until Nov. 11th.

GARRETT DAVIS.

A Few Extracts from his Speech in Louisville—The American System of Government.

OBJECT OF GOVERNMENTS.

Providence has organized both a physical and moral government for all mankind, but has left the race to form societies, and organize social and political institutions for itself. These should be, to a large extent, adapted to the particular condition of the communities for which they are made.

But man's self-government is not one of the principal ends of his destiny; it is merely a means by which he is to promote his own happiness; and having the right and power to make a government for himself, good sense and duty alike require that he should give it that particular form which will secure to him the largest amount of happiness.

The only legitimate authority of government is the consent, the will, of the governed; the only proper end, their happiness, and the truest and most comprehensive idea of popular liberty is their power to amend, alter, or abolish their government at pleasure.

Every government necessarily involves the surrender by all persons subject to it of some portion of natural liberty, and that is the best government which guarantees to them the most security of person and property with the least sacrifice of natural liberty. But it is the duty of government to restrict the natural liberty of every individual to the extent of securing to all others a reasonable enjoyment of their rights, and also to guard him from self-destruction or extreme self-degradation, and society from the demoralization of pernicious examples. A government that makes exactions of natural liberty beyond these limits becomes to that extent oppressive.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Previous to the settlement of America by the white race, the proper authority and ends of Government had become essentially perverted in all Europe. The power of the people had been overthrown, their civil and religious liberties had been wrested from them by usurpers and their military myrmidons; the men who governed were masters and owners, all others were slaves and *quasi* property. To free themselves from this thraldom, some brave spirits, imbued with the immortal principles of Saxon liberty, left native land, and sought a country and a home in a far-off, unknown, and savage world; they carried with them Christianity and civilization, and self-government, and civil and religious liberty, and separation of Church and State, and planted them in the wilderness; and here, a wilderness no more, under God's protection, I trust, they will endure and rule, and bless the human race as long as time shall continue.

But though it was to have liberty, self-government, and the control of their own fortunes, that these colonists left the Old and came to the New World, yet long in weakness and obscurity were they left by the mother country to perform their work; and bravely, wisely, and successfully did they do it. They settled and established separate and independent colonies, each possessing and exercising all the powers of government, which they arranged into legislative, executive, and judicial departments; and they organized and chose a distinct magistracy to administer the powers of each. Besides, they covered every colony, by counties, cities, and townships, with local municipal governments, and constituted and administered them upon the same general principles of their colonial governments. Every male adult was a citizen, generally a land-holder, and almost universally possessed of the right of suffrage and eligibility to office.

The country belonged to the people—they were its sovereigns—and they made and modified its government and laws at their own will, and for their own convenience, security, and happiness. They were born freemen, and brought up in a great and various school of politics and statesmanship; and daily, from infancy to manhood, and throughout their lives, were seeing administered, were taking part in the work, and thus learning the principles of free popular government by their practical operation, both in their colonial and local governments. If ever there were a people who, by natural intellect, general intelligence, special education, and daily observation and practice, were competent to the great task of self-government, it was the people of the thirteen colonies when they took up arms to assert that great, inalienable, and indestructible right, against the encroachments and usurpations of the Government of England.

In the darkest days of that long and doubtful struggle they never thought of a dictatorship, or forming a consolidated or common government, or changing their system of separate, independent State governments; but each State, by its own will and separate action, as a distinct sovereignty, and for itself, put the fundamental principles of its government into the form of a written constitution. The States formed a league for their common defense and protection against all other powers, and particularly against England; and drew up and signed articles of confederation, in which the sovereignty of each State was declared and reserved in the most explicit language. They gave up no political power. Virginia and Rhode Island, New York and Delaware, were, and continued to be, alike and equally sovereign States.

THE STATES.

But, under this consideration, there were most important obligations and duties to be performed by the States to each other, collectively and severally; and, during the long conflict with England, their common danger, and the highest type of virtue, brought the governments and people of the States to their faithful performance; but when these forces become to be deteriorated by victory and peace, the necessity of a closer union among them and their people, and of a common government instead of a compact to uphold it, become apparent to all, and to save the States from alienation and mutual war, and from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and the probable change of their systems of government, and the loss of their liberties, were the great considerations in which originated the Government of the United States, formed by the Constitution.

But while it was the purpose of the States and their people to form a general and common government, no one thought of a consolidated government. The States and their governments, with all their local municipal governments, also county, city and town, formed by each State for itself, and responsible to it alone, were left intact. The matter of crimes and punishments generally, the domestic relations, the laws of property, real, personal, and mixed, the rights of persons and property, the redress and remedies for their violation, the modes of their transfer and transmission, the police of each State, its government, polity, and laws, and the management of all its internal affairs, of people and property, were left where they always had been, with the States, and formed what has been denominated State rights, and what, in truth, is American liberty.

THE PEOPLE.

A government of the people is the parent of liberty, without which it can have no existence. The love of liberty and of self-government are innate with man; they are indestructible, and forever stirring within his soul. They are his natural rights, and indispensable to his security and happiness; and though it has been his general fate throughout his long history to have lost them by the fraud and force of his fellow, he never gives up his struggle to regain them. He never gives up his struggle for generations, under their loss, but he is then quietly undergoing the preparation which will enable him to make a successful conflict to regain these, the most valuable rights and the highest prerogatives of universal manhood.

Every people has the fullest understanding of its own needs and wishes, the true criteria of all proper government, and the best dispositions to minister to them; therefore, none so fit to have the government of a people as themselves. When one person governs another, there is a despotism, as also when a nation or State is governed by a man or body of men not chosen by and responsible to it; and in such cases the interests, and passions of the ruling power will surely make the government oppressive.

When an extensive country is wholly governed by a central power, it excludes the people from all part, ignores their needs and wishes, and is a despotism; and the greater the extent of country, and the more numerous the people, the more absolute, violent, and galling the despotism becomes, and the more frequent and convulsive the throes of the country to heave it off. But wherever the Federal principle and features are incorporated in the government of a country, however large its territory and multitudinous its people, there is a proportionate mixture of popular government and liberty.

* * * * * * * *

Every thoughtful mind must be struck with the essential features of similitude between the Roman power in its greatest strength and glory, and our own country, before the late civil war; their vast extent of country, the various races, courage, intellect, and blended and commanding character of their people, the simplicity and mildness of their national government, the universality and completeness of their local governments, the attachment of the people to their mixed system, the large amount of freedom and protection which it afforded to them, and their universally high appreciation of their general citizenship; but while the affection and fidelity of the Roman for his country and its government continued unshaken through so many ages, that of the wisest and best and most patriotic of the people of the United States has thus early in our national career received the rudest shock.

It is true a large portion of our people resisted the laws and authority of the United States, and sought to dissolve the Union; it was a grievous crime, and most grievously have they been punished for it. Their insurrection was constitutionally and properly suppressed by arms; and when the insurgents submitted, the constitutional and rightful authority of those who administered the Government to use arms was exhausted; and the fate of all criminals, by the requirements of the Constitution, passed from the military authority to the law and the courts. But for six long and terrible years has the faction that was in possession of the Government, and that was permitted to call forth the great military resources of the country, defied and trampled upon the most vital principles of the Constitution, pulled down and built up States and their Governments as though they were but puppet creations, and plundered and enslaved the people of eleven States. The true lovers of their country and its institutions have looked upon these revolutionary scenes with unavailing indignation; but the time for their correction will come, the restoration of the Constitution to its supremacy, of the States to their full equality of rights, and of the people to their liberties may be slow, but is certain. Half the nation are silently but sleeplessly watching for its advent, and when the opportunity offers a million of swords, in every part of our land, will leap from their scabbards to strike for the great deliverance.

* * * * * * * *

It is an error to believe that order and tranquility were maintained in the Roman world by vast standing armies, and that its peace was the calm of an all-pervading and debasing despotism. It was the genius of Roman statesmanship to have the least number of questions between the government and the governed, the smallest number of laws, the least onerous amount of government; to require from every individual the surrender of only so much of his natural liberty as the essential rights and happiness of other individuals and the safety of the State might require; and there being consequently but few collisions, general harmony and good will subsisted between them.

In our day the military peace establishment of each of the principal powers of Europe approximates something like a half million of men. In the days of Tiberius, when the empire spread over known Europe, and extensive portions of Asia and Africa, the aggregate armies of Rome numbered less than 200,000 men, and the great mass of them were stationed on the frontiers for protection against the irruption of barbarians. "In the whole interior of Gaul, that is to say, in the districts which are now France, Belgium and Germany, west of the Rhine, there were only 1,200 men under arms." "Italy and Spain were without soldiers, except 9,000 pretorians in the immediate neighborhood of Rome." "Asia Minor, abounding in wealth and population, with princely cities enjoying the civilization of 1,000 years, and all the treasure of art and industry in undisturbed repose, was administered by unarmed governors."

Pyrrho, the philosopher of Elis, said there was no difference between living and dying. "Why, then, do you not die?" he was asked. "Because," answered Pyrrho, "there is no difference."

BLAIR'S SPEECH.

A Full Report of What He Said at Montgomery.

VOTING FOR A REPUBLICAN.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser and Mail.]

Fellow-Citizens and Gentlemen: A very few days have elapsed since the telegraph brought to us the news of the disaster, startling and appalling, which had fallen upon the peerless city of the Northwest. Nothing compares with the rapidity of its progress, its grandeur and beauty, except the suddenness of the destruction which fell upon it. I do not purpose to-night to give a description of that melancholy and appalling disaster. No language of mine could do justice to the description. One tithe of the suffering and ruin more than fills the heart to overflowing, and I shall not attempt, by my words, to take away, to diminish the magnitude of the losses and suffering incurred by its people. In the midst of the calamity so unparalleled as to startle and shock the civilized world, there were men vile enough to be plundering the ruined and homeless population. These wretches, these fiends in human form, were dealt with by the exasperated people as such fiends ought to be dealt with: and throughout the North the fate which fell upon them, in the midst of their crime, was applauded, and from one end of the Union to the other.

I have selected a paragraph from the newspapers descriptive of the vile excesses committed by these criminals:

GANGS OF ARMED RUFFIANS

were everywhere patrolling about, hunting the ruins for plunder, and breaking into safes without the slightest interference from any one in authority. A remonstrance was met with a blow of a bludgeon, and few had the temerity to interfere, and the brutes, too, seemed to have it all their own way. Heated with whisky and excitement, they caused a complete reign of terror, and where they came every one fled. The Mayor had issued another proclamation directing

THE CLOSING OF THE SALOONS,

but no attention was paid to it; the police made no endeavor to enforce it, and in nine cases out of ten were themselves intoxicated. Even had they been closed, there was plenty of whisky left; barrels of it were to be found in all quarters, and they certainly were freely broached. I never saw so many under the influence of drink, and whence the roughs came from I cannot imagine. Full as Chicago was with them, I had never believed she contained so many as I saw on the streets on Tuesday. Many had come in from other cities; every train was bringing its contingent.

Such was the deplorable demoralization of men who could, amid these scenes of desolation, ruin and suffering, descend to the vileness of plunder and the crime of assassination to accomplish that plunder. I have also a paragraph, taken from a sermon of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in which, speaking of these fiends, he says:

"Some say there can't be a devil. I have only to say that if there isn't a devil there is very good material to make one of. [Applause.] And if God is too good to have a devil in chief, He isn't too good to have one in detail. Nothing can exceed the wickedness and inhumanity of those men who have taken this occasion to prey upon their fellow-men."

There is another circumstance connected with this deplorable occurrence to which I desire to allude. It is the boundless charity and generosity of the citizens of the North and East and West, and, last but not least, of the impoverished South [applause], in coming to the aid of the stricken inhabitants of Chicago. This is the one redeeming aspect of this most melancholy occurrence.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I desire briefly to allude to another picture of suffering and disaster which I know I need not describe to you, because it is

BURNED INTO YOUR HEARTS

with a brand of iron. No description which I could give of the suffering and endurance and want which fell upon the entire South during and since the war, could do anything like justice to the subject, or ought to be attempted in the midst of these people, who were the victims of that suffering. The people of the South during the war suffered the ruin and loss of all their material wealth, far exceeding in magnitude, even if compared with the population, that which has fallen upon the people of Chicago. They lost everything except the land upon which they stood; but with a courage which they had taught their bravest antagonists to recognize and respect during the war, [applause], which had excited the admiration of the world, [renewed applause], they raised themselves up, ready to renew their prosperity and rescue those who had leaned upon them from suffering and starvation.

YEARS OF DISASTER

followed the war—the loss of crops, hostile legislation, taxing the products of their soil. When the Government of Great Britain was guaranteeing the amount of our National debt to build railroads to the interior of India in order to bring India cotton to the market, our Government, excited by a vindictive feeling of animosity, instead of holding out the hand to sustain, attempted to destroy by taxation that upon which the prosperity of the South rested. In addition to all of this, that to which I have alluded as occurring in Chicago in the midst of her ruin, occurred here in the midst of your greater ruin. There were men vile enough, base enough, to come in your midst and

PLUNDER ALL THAT WAS LEFT.

[Loud, prolonged applause.] I think that I might read to you the description of this influx of plunderers into ruined Chicago which I have taken from the New York Herald, and it would apply, word for word, to that which has transpired in the South within the past few years. [Renewed applause.] The paragraph in the Herald states that they were amazed at the number of thieves and robbers who were found in that doomed city; that it seemed, and was believed that delegations from that profession had come from all the cities to aid in the ruin and complete the destruction. I need not say that delegations of thieves and robbers have come from all sections to infest like the army-worm and eat up the prosperity of the South. [Loud applause.]

There is one point, my fellow-citizens, in which the parallel fails to hold out. The suffering of Chicago is almost redeemed by the exhibition of the boundless charity of the people of this whole country and of distant Europe. They have been allowed to want for nothing that the world's wealth could give them. It could not restore their dead, but it has generously fed the living. And when these vile marauders from all parts of the world, forgetful of humanity, crowded thither to plunder the wretched sufferers in Chicago,

THE WHOLE WORLD,

has said that, when they were stricken down by the hand of violence, without trial, it was well done. There was no exhibition of this sympathy for the suffering South. [Sensation.] This picture of suffering, of endurance, of disaster in a brave people struggling to hold together the bonds of society and almost perishing in the effort; assailed on every side by the heartless and the guilty, is not redeemed by that grand trait of humanity, of generosity, and of magnanimity which has characterized the deplorable distress and redeems the picture of our suffering brethren in Chicago. [Prolonged applause.]

All who are familiar with the condition of the South, all who know what she has undergone, when after the surrender all government was denied to her, and she was then given into the hands of

THE IGNORANT AND THE MOST VICIOUS

of your population [applause], all who know this, who have lived in your midst and realized the tremendous struggle you have maintained to prevent the utter disorganization of society, must feel, as you do feel, that you have had no sympathy, no help, no encouragement; and that which was approved on the part of the people of Chicago in the defense of society, in the midst of her trouble, is made an accusation and held up against you by the vindictive passions and the animosity of your political opponents.

I rejoice that all the suffering you have undergone, all the perils through which you have passed, have not deprived you of the disposition to sympathize with the sufferings of others. [Loud applause.] The small offering which the impoverished South has been able to send to Chicago

WILL WEIGH LIKE THE WIDOW'S MITE.

It will have the blessing of God. [Applause.] It will teach your oppressors that, while suffering and smarting under wrong such as no people have borne before, this has not extinguished in your hearts the common bond of humanity. [Prolonged applause.]

My fellow-citizens, we knew before that that feeling still lived and burned in the hearts of the people of the South; men as brave as they showed themselves to be in the great struggle which has passed could never forget the claims of humanity. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Ruin and insult have not been able to extinguish your sympathy nor your humanity, and the time is coming, and nearly come, when the whole people of this country will recognize that truth which all the soldiers who fought against the South already acknowledge. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, there are some questions growing out of the position of the South which I feel called to mention, but with diffidence, and disclaiming any purpose of giving anything like advice to the people of the South. But I have read in letters and speeches by distinguished men of the South certain advice to the people of the South which touches all the South and all who sympathize with the South in other quarters of our country. I have seen it proposed that in

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,

to be held for the nomination of a candidate for the President of the United States, the South should forbear to take any part whatever; that the South should decline to be represented, but should accept whatever candidate the Democrats of the North may see proper to offer.

I dissent entirely from that proposition. [Hearty applause.] I think I may here enter the protest of every Democrat in the West and North. [Renewed applause.] The triumph of the Democratic party is the safety of the South. [Applause.] And who should guard its safety but Southern men? [Applause.] If they fail, why may not others also fail?

My fellow-citizens, a triumph which will relieve you is the thing which the South looks to, and looks to alone. They have no questions of personal favorites to be advanced. To them all Democrats are alike. [Cheers.] Their choice will fall upon him who is most likely to carry that banner in triumph. [Applause.] If the South fails to give us the benefit of her wise counsel—if she fails to send her prudent and wise men, who will go there with an eye single to success—if they leave the Democracy of the North to struggle for a nomination amidst the contending factions of the aspirants, she will withhold from us the benefit of the wisest and most impartial counsel we can have. [Immense applause.]

If she should abstain, even though it be upon the ground stated by some of these distinguished gentlemen who advocate this course, and who say that their presence in the Convention in 1868 was laid hold of and used to the destruction of the Democratic party, I tell you their abstinence now will be claimed as a refusal to go with the Northern Democrats

BECAUSE THEY HAVE ADOPTED THE NEW DEPARTURE.

[Sensation.] It will be claimed that the spirit of rebellion still lingers and burns under the smoldering ashes, and it is lighted into a new flame of indignation because the Democratic party of the North, or a large portion of them, have assumed, for reasons that seemed good to them, to make certain concessions in their platform. It would be suicidal; it would be destructive of your very best interests.

I do not know how well it is known, but to those who care for my opinions it is known that I am no friend of the new departure. [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause and cheers.] But I believe in the

PATRIOTISM AND THE PURITY

of the motives of those who have chosen that path; but while I shall still hold to the opinions which I have heretofore expressed, and shall not yield one inch of my own convictions as to the unconstitutionality of the usurpations of the Radical party, I am willing to fight the Radicals in any shape the Democratic party may determine upon. [Long and hearty applause.] I believe that the new departure, so far from being a good policy, has proven disastrous; but what the party adopts as its policy I shall maintain without surrendering my own convictions. [Applause.] I believe that policy has failed to give us success in the elections of this summer and autumn; and for the reason that it was a confession in open court of our inability to carry the elections upon our own principles; it was a confession that we must make a concession in order to draw to us others who had heretofore acted against us; but in making that concession it failed to place candidates before the people in harmony with that platform. Thus while some Democrats were disgusted at this concession, no Republicans were conciliated. Now, my fellow-citizens, to my view,

THE FUTURE DOES NOT LOOK GLOOMY

even under the losses we have suffered this summer and autumn. I have not a single feeling of despondency. [Applause.] It is well understood that the Republican party contains in itself seeds of discontent, of bitterness, of rivalry, and of disaffection, and it is natural in these preliminary elections that those who antagonize the renomination of General Grant should attempt to hold their position within their party in order that their influence may be used to defeat his nomination. I know very well that

HIS NOMINATION WILL NOT BE DEFEATED—

at least that is my solemn conviction—that he is now the dictator in the Republican party that he aspires to be in the country at large. [Applause.] I believe that he will dictate his own nomination; but then, my fellow-citizens, I know that some of the most conspicuous, able and courageous men who stand highest in the Radical party, will leave the Republican party when Grant is nominated and burn their ships. [Applause and laughter.] When they fail to defeat him for the nomination they will take good pains to defeat his re-election. [Renewed applause.]

And again; instead of going for a new departure, I would prefer to go for a man who represents the new departure: I would prefer to give that guarantee to the disaffected Republicans. Rather than to go back upon my own principles I would prefer to

MAKE A CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS,

and go for a man who should be nominated by the disaffected Republicans, or what would be better, one who might be nominated by the Democrats in their convention, and thus draw to us by a much stronger guarantee than the mere words of a platform the support of those who are disaffected with Grant and the Radical party. [Applause.] In other words, I do not see that we go back on our principles in making a choice between candidates, neither of whom may suit us exactly.

WE COULD ALL VOTE FOR A REPUBLICAN

who was in favor of universal amnesty, against the Kuklux bills [applause], and against the military laws [prolonged and enthusiastic applause], while the most ancient Bourbon in the State of Alabama could vote for such a Republican in preference to Ulysses S. Grant [renewed applause], and hold all the time to his very heart all that there would be of his Bourbonism. My fellow-citizens, the State of Virginia has adopted this policy—that State which furnished the illustrious statesmen and the illustrious warriors who were foremost in the struggle for our independence; that State which gave to us a long line of illustrious Presidents; that State which, in our unfortunate war, after having guided the councils of the nation for so many years, furnished the heroes and statesmen of the Southern Confederacy [enthusiastic cheering]; that State which not even radical reconstruction could subject to a scalawag or a carpet-bagger. [Applause.] That State which was cleft in twain by the Radical Congress to add to their power by duplicating its representation in the Senate in order to oppress the South, and which the wise sons of Virginia have erected into

TWO FORTRESSES FOR THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

[Loud applause.] Shall the Democracy of the South hesitate to follow the counsel of the Old Dominion? Why, we have taken heed of her example in Missouri. Trammeled with election laws and disfranchised, we have risen and rent the bonds which bound us; and I believe that the State of Missouri will, at the next Presidential election, give a larger majority than any other State for the candidate of the Democratic party. [Loud applause.]

Fellow-citizens, there is one aspect of politics to which I wish now briefly to advert. The controversy in which we are now engaged has subsisted for the last forty years as a struggle between sections. For years it has been a fight between the North and South—a war of words and a war of swords—and that was a war of giants. [Applause.]

THE WORLD STOOD STILL

to look upon that war; every thing was involved in it, and the combatants bore themselves in such wise, as notwithstanding all the material wealth lost to the country, it rose for the first time in its history, at the close of the war, to the dignity of a first-class power. [Applause.]

During all this time, down to the present, our political controversy has been a contest between sections. Do you not observe that this contest has left its seeds?—that in the minds of men born and reared in the North there is a pride in dominating over the rival section?—that they are willing that some wrong may be done,

IF IT IS DONE TO THE SOUTH?

It is impossible to pluck from the hearts of the people of the North this sentiment. No matter how honest they may be—no matter that they may have been brought up in the teachings of freedom and liberty, they will still tolerate an injustice and outrage committed upon that section which they have unhappily been taught was the rival and the enemy of their section. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, the Fathers of this Government, at its institution, planted in our Constitution some seeds of noblest promise, some excellent principles, which have borne and are going to bear good fruit hereafter. Among others was that one planted deeply in the Democratic heart of our country—the invitation to men in all lands who love liberty and wish to find homes to come as citizens to this new Continent. [Applause.] Thousands and tens of thousands, aye, millions of men have been sheltered under this provision. They have come from the uttermost parts of the world. The day has now come when they can and will repay to this people—to this country—the great boon which was then bestowed upon them. [Immense applause.]

THE MEN OF FOREIGN BIRTH

who have come here are neither of the North nor of the South—are not identified with any one part of our country in the sense in which those who are native born are identified with the particular section in which they were born. They come and are made citizens of the whole country and all parts of it. And, whilst upon the questions that recently divided us in sentiment, they sided with the North, it was natural that they should do so, because they looked upon this country as one and indivisible; and now, with the same sentiment in their hearts, they cannot see why one section of the country should be subjected to the other. [Applause.]

In my judgment, these are the men to whom we have to look in the coming struggle. They have come from countries where despotism is practiced, and

THEY KNOW ITS BADGES AND SIGNS

better than we do who have never known them. They know the subtle manner in which tyranny will make its approaches; and already recognizing it, the leading man, the most prominent, the ablest representative of our adopted citizens, is now proclaiming his hostility to Grant and his administration [great cheers and applause], and declaring in the face of the world that he has taken his departure and burned his ships. [Renewed applause.] I do not believe that any will fail to recognize the description. I speak of my colleague in the Senate—

CARL SCHURZ.

[Applause.] He it was, my fellow-citizens, who led the entire German element of the State of Missouri to break down the disfranchisement clause of our Constitution [applause], and arrayed his fellow countrymen as one man against the administration, and despising the offices of Grant, despising his patronage and power, resolved to preserve that freedom which America had given to him and to his countrymen. [Immense applause.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, the Germans in Missouri, although Republicans almost to a man, have always

VOTED AGAINST THE DISFRANCHISING

of those who were opposed to them during the war [applause]; they needed no instruction upon that point from anybody, and they resolutely maintained the doctrine that neither Congress nor the States could, by a bill of attainder, deprive men of the right of suffrage. [Applause]. They maintained that position in the last contest through which we passed in Missouri. They held it good against the blandishments and threats of the Administration; they stand fairly and squarely to-day, solidly to the last man against all disfranchisement and for universal amnesty. [Applause]. They are opposed to this Kuklux legislation [loud applause]; against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* [renewed applause]; and, in my judgment, if a man is presented as the candidate of the Democratic party—if the Democratic party will now, instead of adopting any new departure, put forward a man or accept one who may be put forward by others, who is

SOUND UPON THOSE PRINCIPLES,

he will receive the support of the entire German vote in the United States, numbering, as I have been informed, from five hundred to eight hundred thousand men. [Immense applause.]

As a matter of course we ought to have something to say in nominating the man, and I think we will. I think the Democrats in Virginia had something to do with the designation of the candidate whom they supported. I believe they had also in Tennessee. We had, I know, in Missouri at the last election, and if we can get a man of that kind, one who fills the bill; one who, if elected, will call a halt on all this unconstitutional legislation, and throw out of power those cormorants who are using your means to deprive you of your liberty, extracting from your pockets the means by which they control the government, I think we may have in the future a career which will enable the people of the South to restore their prosperity and bring about real peace by the restoration of self-government in your midst. [Applause.]

I know it is a very common thing, now-a-days, for the Radicals, whenever they are in a tight place, when this accusation of using public money is brought home to them, to

POINT TO TAMMANY

in New York. Just here, my fellow-citizens, I have a word to say: the corruptions in New York grew out of legislation by a Radical Legislature, exactly similar to the Congressional legislation for the South. [Applause.] It was the denial by the Radical Legislature of New York to allow the city of New York to govern its own affairs, the deprivation of local self-government; the construction of boards of commissioners to be appointed by a Republican Governor to take charge of the affairs of the people of the city of New York precisely as Congress has done in all the States of the South [applause]; and the result which has followed them, of the plunder and corruption by mixed commissions of Radicals and Democrats, is precisely what has occurred here in the

PLUNDER AND ROBBERY

of your people by a Legislature forced upon you at the point of the bayonet. [Prolonged applause]. Why, my fellow-citizens, the first time that the State of New York elected a Democratic Legislature within seventeen years was the one which assembled two winters ago. The Democrats in the Legislature, with the exception of five or six, demanded the restoration of the rights of the city of New York; that the people should again have the power to elect their own magistrates and their own rulers; and the Radical members of the Legislature, with the exception of one single member, not only voted against that proposition, but united with five or six Democrats, including Tweed, who was himself a Senator, not only to confirm the rule of Tammany, but to extend its power. [Sensation].

If the Democratic party in the first session in which it obtained power in the New York Legislature had not thus been defeated by this combination of a few of its corrupt men with

THE ENTIRE BODY OF THE RADICALS,

they would have overthrown Tammany, and restored to the people of New York the control of their own affairs, and we should have heard nothing of the plunder of these millions which have recently startled us.

If the Congress of the United States had allowed the people of the South to reorganize their State governments upon the principle of self-government, to elect their own officers and rulers, we should have heard nothing of the profligate plunder of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

which have been taken from the treasuries of the South. [Great applause.] I have been upon this committee to examine into the condition of the Southern States, almost from its inception; have listened to all the testimony which has been given, and I find as the net result that two hundred and fifty millions in bonds have been extorted from the impoverished and down-trodden South by the carpet-baggers who were put in power in the Southern States. [Immense and long continued applause.]

That sum does not represent the third of their robberies. [Applause.] It simply represents what they have abstracted from the State treasuries. [Renewed applause.] In addition to that, they have

SEIZED UPON THE TREASURY OF EVERY COUNTY

in your State and in every State in the South, and of every large city, where they have fattened and gorged themselves. [Continued applause.] Five hundred millions of dollars would not cover the extortions of these leeches, and five hundred Tammanys cannot rival them in their robberies. [Great cheers.]

Fellow citizens, it is not my purpose to detain you. ["Go on, go on."] I did not purpose to make any speech when I came into your midst. I did not deem that it was entirely appropriate that I should assume the attitude of an adviser, but I have been prevailed upon by some of my friends, who have been urgent in this matter, to make you a short address. I have had no time to ponder the topics most appropriate; and I have only taken a few brief moments from the duty developed upon me by this committee.

I will say to you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here, as you all know, in the capacity of an investigator—not by my own free will [applause]—not that I believed that the body that sent me here had the power to do this thing; but because others came, and it was right that the South should not be stabbed in the dark [great and prolonged applause]; that it should not be convicted without a hearing. I know how imperfect my defense will be, from my lack of ability to do you justice; but I have faith in the defense of a great and righteous cause—that which will give strength and vigor even to the feeblest arm, inspire with a determination to do what would be done if the people of Alabama and the people of the whole South, as I wish and we all wish, had the right which belongs to them to select their defenders from their oldest and best citizens. [Applause.] I have come freely and with a sincere desire to do the utmost in my power.

I believe, as I have already said, that the day is not far distant when the

COURAGE, ENDURANCE, OBEDIENCE TO LAW,

and devotion to the principles of liberty, which are inherent in the hearts of the Southern people, will be acknowledged by the whole country. [Loud applause.] I am sure that republican government has no better nor more sincere friends on the face of the earth than those who sit before me now, who are deprived of its benefits [cheers] which once belonged to you and can never be permanently taken from you. [Applause.] Those who hesitate now to be your friends will be your friends when they find that their own liberties are imperilled with yours. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, I am exceedingly obliged to you for your very kind attention, and beg leave to bid you good night. [The speaker retired amid enthusiastic and long continued applause.]

THE INSURANCE CRISIS.

Some Figures Which are Reliable.

From advance sheets of the American Exchange and Review we take the following comprehensive statement of the losses of insurance companies by the Chicago fire, their assets, &c. Following this is appended a list of the suspensions so far as heard from. Coming from standard insurance authority it will be found the most reliable view of the field yet published:

The great fire in Chicago, beginning 10 P. M., October 8, devastated over twenty-five hundred acres in the period of thirty-six hours, showing a rapidity and facility in communication of flames unequaled in fire history. Figures representing extent of destruction are even yet but conjectural, and the disclosures respecting insurance loss are contradictory at all points. Summing up from the nearest approximations to facts that can be gathered, deducting from all the analogies of the case, and striking the average of the respective statements, the general financial and insurance position is represented by the following aggregation:

	Fire Loss.		Insurance.
Real estate & vessels	$70,000,000	60 per cent	$42,000,000
Personal estate (mdse., f'rnit're, &c)	80,000,000	50 per cent	40,000,000

DISTRIBUTION OF INSURANCE.

Illinois companies	$37,000,000
New York companies	14,000,000
Hartford companies	7,000,000
Boston companies	3,000,000
Providence companies	2,000,000
Philadelphia companies	1,500,000
St. Louis companies	500,000
Other localities	9,000,000
British companies	4,500,000

The number of companies covering the aggregate hazard, either by direct or indirect writing, reinsurance, &c., approximates to 200. Of the risks as returned to the Illinois State Department, about sixty per cent. are written by the State companies. Of the more than $200,000,000 of fire insurance carried by Illinois companies, the problem is to know what proportion is in the burnt district. The circumstances of the business warrants, however, the inference that the per centage is not so high as that of the whole State.

The whole question as it relates to the respective companies is simply the amount at risk. Deterred by the losses of 1870, many companies restricted their operations in this quarter, and this is the sole element to be considered in modifying the general rule, that the offices assumed risks in proportion to their resources, prestige, and date of beginning business. In respect to the bearing of this disaster upon the present and future rates of fire insurance premiums the following fact is prominent in any proper judgment of the matter, viz.: The Chicago insurance loss as estimated, is equal to one and one-half per cent. of the total sum insured against fire in the United States. Last year the average fire premium was about eighty cents on the hundred dollars. At the same rates as last year it will take the whole premium of two years to make up for the Chicago loss. We simply give this as a hint without any intention to pursue the subject here. In the revolution which our fire insurance system is destined to undergo, the matter we have hinted comes in at the initiative. A system which has culminated in a huge bankruptcy must be buried out of sight.

Whatever values may be rescued from the reck of Chicago, the salvage of the companies can be but a very small percentage, owing to the general partial insurance.

We give the latest revision of reports and conjectures as to the losses of the different companies. The figures necessarily undergo changes as fresh developments come up:

	Loss.	Assets.
Adriatic, New York	$5,000	$550,848
Ætna, Hartford	2,500,000	5,786,635
Ætna, New York	200,000	442,709
Albany City, New York	......	397,646
Allemania, Cleveland	32,000	330,000
Alps, Erie	75,000	265,524
American, Jersey City	10,000	200,000
American Exchange, N. Y.	15,000	227,350
American, Providence	350,000	374,970
American, New York	25,000	741,405
American Central, St. Louis	300,000	254,000
American Mutual, Newark	600	......
Andes, Cincinnati	250,000	1,501,822
Anchor, St. Louis	37,000	121,974
Astor, New York	500,000	556,179
Atlantic, Brooklyn	250,000	405,312
Atlantic, Providence	300,000	326,614
Beekman, New York	250,000	261,851
Boatmen's, St. Louis	20,000	51,730
Boylston, Massachusetts	13,000	933,255
Buffalo City, Buffalo	100,000	370,934
Buffalo German, Buffalo	5,000	270,081
Capital City, Albany	......	298,766
Charter Oak, Hartford	200,000	250,050
City, Hartford	225,000	554,287
Citizens', St. Louis	25,000	271,373
Citizens', New York	25,000	684,798
City, Boston	15,000	399,426
Cleveland, Cleveland	175,000	530,203
Commerce, Albany	450,000	650,000
Commerce, New York	80,000	249,372
Commercial, New York	5,000	306,000
Commercial Union, England	65,000	4,250,000
Commercial Mutual, Clevel'd	300,000	349,624
Corn Exchange, New York	30,000	398,986
Connecticut, Hartford	......	405,069
Continental, New York	1,200,000	2,538,000
Columbia, New York	3,000	451,332
Detroit F. and M., Detroit	60,000	273,053
Elliott, Boston	12,000	672,212
Enterprise, Philadelphia	200,000	642,716
Exchange, New York	......	180,959
Excelsior, New York	600,000	335,724
Fairfield Co., Norwalk, Connecticut	38,000	216,358
Firemen's, Boston	35,000	1,038,329
Firemen's Trust, Brooklyn	5,000	226,369
Firemen's, Newark	15,000	......
Firemen's Fund, New York	18,000	173,477
Fireman's, New York	15,000	359,951
Franklin, Philadelphia	500,000	3,087,452
Franklin, Boston	50,000	541,908
Fulton, New York	700,000	362,363
German, Cleveland	......	218,260
Germania, New York	200,000	1,077,849
Globe Mutual, St. Louis	25,000	150,793
Greenwich, New York	......	429,872
Guardian, New York	55,000	279,689
Hartford, Hartford	1,200,000	2,737,519
Hanover, New York	225,000	700,000
Hide and Leather, Boston	750,000	423,211
Hoffman, New York	20,000	235,242
Home, New York	2,000,000	4,578,008
Home, Columbus	150,000	638,447
Hope, Providence	180,000	211,673
Howard, New York	275,000	750,000
Howard, Boston	27,500	338,642
Humboldt, New York	30,000	251,186
Imperial, England	200,000	5,438,665
Importers and Traders', New York	22,500	302,589
Independent, Boston	800,000	643,548
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia	500,000	3,185,219
International, New York	450,000	1,339,478
Irving, New York	325,000	321,000
Jefferson, New York	47,500	411,155
Kings County, Brooklyn	7,500	262,573
Lafayette, Brooklyn	30,000	214,751
Lamar, New York	200,000	551,402
Lawrence, Boston	12,500	262,502
Lenox, New York	30,000	240,801
Liverpool, London and Globe	2,000,000	*7,816,105
Lorillard, New York	800,000	1,715,000
Manufacturers', Boston	120,000	1,430,464
Manhattan, New York	500,000	1,407,798
Market, New York	800,000	704,684
Mercantile, New York	100,000	273,399
Merchants', Hartford	350,000	540,096
Merchants', Boston	10,000	968,559
Merchants', New York	15,000	442,690
Merchants', Providence	13,000	372,199
Merchants', Newark	12,000	......
Merchants' and Mechanics', Baltimore	......	335,876
Mechanics', Brooklyn	15,000	216,047
Mechanics' and Traders', New York	30,000	460,000
Narragansett, Rhode Island	20,000	792,967
National, Boston	600,000	821,840
National, Bangor, Maine	17,500	241,808
Newark City, Newark	5,000	......
New Amsterdam, New York	40,000	432,638
New Jersey, Newark	5,000	......
New England M. M., Boston	700,000	1,080,973
New York, New York	15,000	392,278
Neptune, Boston	60,000	852,194
Niagara, New York	225,000	1,394,567
North American, Hartford	......	456,501
North American, Boston	10,000	601,747
North American, New York	250,000	770,305
North British and Mercantile	2,000,000	4,104,596
Norwich, Norwich, Conn	......	381,738
Occidental, San Francisco	......	474,095
Pacific, San Francisco	500,000	1,777,267
Pacific, New York	12,000	443,557
People's, Worcester	300,000	897,656
People's, Newark	2,500	......
People's, San Francisco	......	331,113
Phenix, Hartford	700,000	1,738,922
Phenix, Brooklyn	350,000	1,890,010
Providence Wash'n, Povid'e	600,000	415,194
Putnam, Hartford	425,000	770,768
Relief, New York	10,000	310,000
Republic, New York	225,000	633,478
Resolute, New York	75,000	232,542
Roger Williams, Providence	100,000	280,521
Royal, Liverpool	93,000	*4,387,685
Security, New York	1,000,000	1,880,333
Shoe and Leather, Boston	25,000	549,664
Springfield, Massachusetts	......	930,101
Sterling, New York	7,500	247,027
St. Paul F. & M., Minnesota	60,000	380,593
Suffolk, Boston	23,000	283,287
Sun, Cleveland	60,000	301,840
Teutonia, Cleveland	......	237,016
Tradesmen's, New York	25,000	423,181
Tremont, Boston	60,000	294,542
Union Mutual, Philadelphia	......	256,807
Union, Bangor	5,000	421,304
Washington, New York	800,000	774,411
Washington, Boston	25,000	985,975
Western, Buffalo	600,000	582,547
Williamsburg City, N. Y.	70,000	532,692
Yonkers, New York	300,000	808,933

*Fire assets, exclusive of life assets.

ILLINOIS COMPANIES—ASSETS.

American, Chicago, $548,...; Aurora, Aurora, $220,471; Chicago Fire, Chicago, $131,566; Chicago Firemen's, Chicago, $372,544; Commercial, Chicago, $261,535; Equitable, Chicago, $120,181; Farmers', Freeport, $191,203; German, Freeport, $119,834; German Insurance and Savings Company, Quincy, $158,961; Germania, Chicago, $257,821; Great Western, Chicago, $624,193; Home, Chicago, $245,338; Illinois Mutual, Alton, $350,916; Knickerbocker, Chicago, $170,129; Merchants', Chicago, $878,259; Mutual Security, Chicago, $145,584; Republic, Chicago, $1,132,812; Rockford, Rockford, $235,442; Winneshiek, Freeport, $148,702.

COMPANIES SUSPENDED.

The following companies are reported as suspended, or have discontinued business for the present: Astor Fire Insurance Company, New York; Irving Fire, New York; Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.; Albany City, Albany, New York; Fulton Fire, New York; Commerce Fire, Albany, N. Y.; Excelsior, New York; Security, New York; Hide and Leather, Boston, Mass.; Buffalo Fire and Marine, Buffalo, N. Y.; Market Fire, New York; Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.; Capital City, Albany, N. Y.; Independent Fire, of Boston; Beekman, New York; Connecticut, Hartford; North American, Hartford; Merchants', Hartford; National, Boston; Western, Buffalo.

Hartford Insurance Companies—Their Losses at Chicago, Prospects, &c.

[Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

HARTFORD, Oct. 19, 1871.

In proportion to its wealth, probably no city in the country has been so much affected peculiarly by the Chicago fire as Hartford. The Western Union Telegraph Company reports more business from this office with Chicago since the fire than from any other city, except New York and Buffalo. The millions that will come out of the coffers of our five insurance companies, together with the large amounts invested in that city by our companies and individuals, make the disaster one of a home nature—yet the response that the city has given in money and supplies to the call of her stricken sister city has been no less generous than if there had been no personal loss, in fact, perhaps it has been the more hearty in consequence of the realization of the calamity, as was evidenced by the remarks of T. M. Allyn, at the public meeting to receive subscriptions, who said he had lost forty or fifty thousand dollars by the fire, but thought he must squeeze out one thousand dollars for the sufferers in the city.

From the best data obtainable at this meeting, four of our nine stock fire insurance companies will pay their losses at Chicago in full and go on without interruption. These are the Ætna, Hartford, Phœnix and City. The Connecticut has compromised with its policy-holders in Chicago, whose property was destroyed, by paying 25 cents on the dollar, and will go on. The officers of the Merchants' are now in Chicago. They propose to the policy-holders to use their total $600,000 assets in paying their $800,000 of losses pro rata, and then reorganizing under their old name and charter. The proposition will doubtless be accepted. The Putnam looses its entire capital and assets, but will probably reorganize under a new name. The North American, whose stock has been below par for a long time, has made an assignment of its property, and will doubtless be wound up. The same will probably be the result in the case of the Charter Oak, though there is a probability of reorganization. Our two mutual companies, the Hartford County and State Mutual, were not represented at all at Chicago. The following table gives the total assets of the companies, January 1, 1871, and the last stock quotation before the Chicago fire on October 6:

Company.	Assets.	Value of Stock.
Ætna	$5,782,635	$230@237
Charter Oak	252,051 (par $50)	49@ 52
City	548,287	158@160
Connecticut	405,069	140@149
Hartford	2,694,390	265@275
Merchants	540,096	235
North American	456,501	91@ 95
Phœnix	1,738,922	250@260
Putnam	770,783	83@ 85

THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.

One of the Finest Natural Water-Powers in the World.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Five years ago circumstances led to my investment in a fine water-power, supplied from a never-failing stream, and so situated that I was soon convinced that my property was exceedingly valuable, and that I could not do better than improve it, especially as it was originally built upon old-fogy principles. I immediately commenced the study of hydraulics, and being determined to become thoroughly posted upon every point pertaining to that subject, I visited Philadelphia that I might personally examine the celebrated Schuylkill Canal, and from that great work of art learn nearly, if not all, of those practical points absolutely necessary to one studying to perfect himself in the science of improving water-powers. For several weeks I pursued my studies perseveringly, having for my guide and tutor a gentleman who, starting as a day-laborer in one of the cotton factories upon that canal, had by his indefatigable energy raised himself to the proud position of a mill-owner, and was then engaged in the manufacture of balmoral skirts. Upon the banks of this canal, and using its water for their motive power, were reared from eighty to one hundred magnificent cotton, woolen, and silk manufactories, pulp works, paper-mills, merchant flouring, and lumber mills, machine shops and foundries. The employes of these different establishments, with their families, constituted the inhabitants of the truly flourishing city of Manayunk, and aggregated twenty thousand souls dependent upon these works for a support, and whose labor enriched not only their employers but the entire city of Philadelphia, of which Manayunk was one of the wards. I had previously visited the immense mills and factories upon the Merrimack, Swampscott, Piscataqua and Dover rivers, but the majestic power of all these paled into insignificance in my opinion before the immense powers of the Schuylkill. For upward of four years I successfully continued in the mill business, until my ill-health forced me from my home in hopes of regaining it by travel.

I arrived in this city upon the last Friday in April last, and upon the evening of the ensuing Sabbath I was induced to take a car to visit the "Great Bridge." Upon walking upward of half way across the bridge, a scene struck my eye which aroused to its fullest extent all that was dormant of the water-power man in me—an unbroken series of falls or rapids as far down the river as I could see was presented to my wondering gaze. I halted the first passer-by and inquired the actual length of the rapids. "Near three miles," was the answer. "How long the canal?" "About two miles." I looked up the river and down, and then upon both sides; there was a great vacuum, an unfilled space, a *something lacking*, which forced itself obtrusively upon my mind and senses. It was the want of those immense buildings which line every river and creek in the New England States, whose ceaseless hum attests the great utility of the well-controlled waters, whilst here upon the borders of the "Falls of the Ohio," more easily controlled than the waters of either of the rivers before mentioned, and daily wasting in its ceaseless flow to the Gulf a power equal to one million horses. What could I see? Nothing, nothing; not a single manufactory, foundery or mill—an empty space, sadly attesting to a want of energy or want of capital, and, judging from observation, it is not the latter. Perhaps it is from a want of faith. Then let me give you an item which may strengthen "those of little faith." At the entrance of the Schuylkill Canal, stretching across the river, stands a magnificent dam, from twelve to eighteen feet in height and three-fourths of a mile in length, and which must have cost when first built at least one-half a million dollars.

With this dam and three miles of canal the greatest head and fall obtained is just 24 feet. The Louisville Canal, with no dam whatever and only two miles long, gives a fall of 23 feet 9 inches—a natural power unequaled in America, and which can be utilized at a cost of not more than half the cost of utilizing the Schuylkill, and yet no effort has been made to bring into use this immense lever which only requires the addition of the human arm to raise this city into the proud position of the first manufacturing city upon the continent.

Although many reasons have been given to me why this great work has not been undertaken, yet not one has even been suggested which is at all convincing to my mind as a practical improver of water powers, why two hundred factories are not now buzzing and roaring upon its banks and the city enriched by the immense profits resulting from their successful management.

I desire to sift through your columns some of the many reasons why this work has not before been accomplished, but I have spun out this letter longer than I intended to have done; but I will in conclusion say this, that it is not only practicable and possible to control these waters for manufacturing purposes, but that it is as simple and as easily carried to a successful completion as it is to mend the doors of the lock of the canal.

J. M. F.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1871.

Judge Williamson, of Wilson County, Tennessee, Using Plain Language.

[From the Nashville Banner, Oct. 24.]

Judge Williamson, in his charge to the grand jury yesterday, at Lebanon, said that the changed condition of things required of every good man that he should lend his influence to the enforcement of the law; that this class of men who were committing crime in disguise were our worst enemies, and that it was especially the duty of the grand jury, and it should be their first duty, to arraign and indict these men; that there must be some mode of bringing these men to justice, and that the grand juries must do it. These masked men, in the commission of crime, were worse than men who lay in wait or poisoned, because they not only committed the crime, but their course was calculated to bring the whole country into the greatest trouble. The North, and in fact the whole civilized world, judged of our entire people by these acts of violence. No matter what we thought about making the negro a citizen, he was a citizen, and should be protected in all his rights—every one of them. We owed it to ourselves and posterity to protect them by our own local laws to the fullest extent. Especially must they be protected in their dwelling places, no matter how humble. The law would protect all our citizens, white or black, who, in defense of their homes, were compelled to take the life of masked men.

☞ The recapture of the schooner Horton is likely to prove of little benefit to her owner, who has sent to the State Department an account of that affair, and modestly asks for the issuance of new papers for his vessel in place of those seized by the Canadians. Secretary Boutwell, although sympathizing with the Gloucester fishermen, realizes too well the situation to grant this request. If the Secretary issues the papers he indorses for the United States Government the recapture of the Horton, and at once destroys the good feeling which the present Administration has effected between the two governments, and paves the way for an open rupture, if not a long and disastrous war. This Mr. Boutwell has neither the will nor authority in law for doing, and, unless the Canadian authorities see fit to pass the matter, the owner of the Horton will have the poor satisfaction of seeing his vessel rot at her wharf, as she cannot, under any circumstances, leave port without her proper papers.—[N. Y. Herald.

☞ Patriotism in young maidens in Metz is tantamount to all the virtues. A young French lady of that city recently refused a Prussian officer's offer of marriage, with the result that on the next day she received ten applications for her hand among the richest young men of the town.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is The Only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application. IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER. INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS. SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING. PALPITATION OF THE HEART. HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA. CATARRH, INFLUENZA. HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE. NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM. COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald-Head, Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy Blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for, when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S Perfect Purgative Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you. oct weow26*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best, but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

BREINIG, FRONEFIELD & CO.'S Vegetable Cattle Powder

HAS stood the test of over twenty years, gaining in popularity until sixty tons were sold last year. It will cure your

HORSE, COW, PIG OR SHEEP

when sick. It will increase the yield of milk, butter or flesh in a healthy animal over twenty per cent. Highly recommended for chicken cholera. A large pack for 25 cents; 5 packs for $1. Address THEODORE RENEER, Rochester, Ky. oc18 w3

"DOMESTIC"



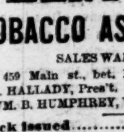
The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing Machine that will sew as light and as heavy; light running and easily operated. The best machine for use, the easiest to sell, the most durable; will last a life-time. Lock-stitch, noiseless, attachments unequaled. A good business may be established in any city or town in the United States. This machine has established its superiority in every instance where it has come in competition with any machine in the market. Men with capital are finding it to their advantage to make the sale of this machine their exclusive business. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Machines guaranteed as represented. Address "Domestic" Sewing Machine Co., 96 Chambers st., New York, or Toledo, O. my17 w5&eow8

$10 from 50c

12 SAMPLES sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents, that retail easily for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, N. Y.

BRINLY PLOWS

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE.



Have taken over 250 Premiums at Fairs throughout the South. Send for illustrated Catalogue with Price List, and certificates of planters who use them.

FACTORY: 128, 130, 132 & 134 E. Main Street

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: BRINLY, MILES & HARDY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

se27 weowtf

KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

SALES WAREHOUSE

No. 459 Main st., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth.

WM. HALLADY, Pres't. C. E. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

WM. B. HUMPHREY, Warehouse Manager.

Stock issued $12,000

Stock authorized 300,000

☞ All tobacco consigned to this house is insured under an open policy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. W. Taylor, Henderson county; Royal Utley, "; B. F. Connell, Union; G. F. Clements, Crittenden; Wm. Paden, Livingston; W. C. Kuykendall, Webster; Wm. B. Humphrey, "; J. A. Evans, McLean; Jas. B. Head, Hopkins; Geo. Howard, Ohio; W. M. Bruce, Meade. je9 d&wtom

SLATER'S CLOTHS, CASTORS, DOESKINS & TRICOTS,

IN BLACK AND COLORS, are recommended for their thorough manufacture and permanent lustre. Selling Agents, 113 & 117 Franklin st., N. Y. oc11 w3

FOR SALE. ...

1,000,000 ACRES OF TEXAS LANDS. SEND for catalogue ... for sale in ... ward map of Texas ... Real Estate Brokers ... Texas.

FOR SALE. A Valuable Farm, SAW-MILL, And Copper Distillery.

HAVING engaged in business in the city of Henderson, I now wish to sell my farm in Daviess county, Ky., situated on the ... and Owensborough ... Kentucky, and in as good neighborhood for society, churches, and schools as has an existence, 9 miles from Owensboro and 1 mile from Green river, containing 257 acres, with 175 acres of cleared land, all under good fence, and in fine up-land as nature's law ever made. The whole land is rich, lays well, and timbered to perfection, with the following improvements, viz:

A good, substantial dwelling-house with six rooms, smoke-house, poultry-house, ice-house, carriage-house, large ... two large frame tobacco-barns, large frame stock-barn, all in good and neat condition, with handsome picket fence around both yard and garden; there are also on said premises four good ... houses, ... stables and all necessary out-buildings, with wells or springs of ... water.

Also an old apple orchard of excellent fruit and young apple orchard of over 1,000 trees, three years old, of choicest fruit obtainable from our Kentucky nurseries, and peach trees, budded and seedlings, in abundance.

Also, on said premises, a No. 1 stationary circular saw-mill, 20-horse power, double ... boiler, lath saws, grist-mill, and first-class ... mash copper distillery of four ... capacity attached thereto, with warehouse, ... house, office, Fairbanks' scales, ... and every other convenience for business, all of which are as good as new and in perfect running order, and work like a charm.

I will sell the whole improvement together, or will sell the saw-mill and distillery ... apart, or will divide the farm, which is well adapted to division, to suit the purchaser, all on the most reasonable terms, and would exchange, in part, for property in the city of Henderson. A. S. WINSTEAD.

For further information see S. M. Wing, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Perkins, Owensboro, Ky.; M. Winstead, near premises.

HENDERSON, KY., May 30, 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MARION COUNTY, KY. (Founded in 1821.)

THIS college, situated on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville R. R., has been placed, by the Rt. Rev. W. McCloskey, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, under the care of ... of "The Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord," and is now being ... to its reopening for the education of young men on Monday, September 4th.

The salubrity of its location, its ... railroad, its total seclusion from all that is calculated to divert the mind of youth from study, and its thorough equipment, adapting it to all the requirements of the physical, mental, and moral culture of its inmates, afford ... to parents and guardians unsurpassed by any college in the country. In addition to the Remodeling and Renovation, now in progress, it is presided over by a religious order of learned ecclesiastics who are Bound by Most Solemn V... to devote their lives and best energies ... intellectual and moral welfare of their pupils ... whose number embraces a corps of able professors.

The plan of studies embraces a thorough "Commercial Course" and a Classical Course of Ancient and Modern Languages, with the various auxiliary studies as pursued in the best European and American Universities. While the ... supervision is exercised over the morals of pupils, the RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF NONE WILL BE INTERFERED WITH.

TERMS—For ordinary Collegiate session, ten months, $200.

FACULTY.

Rev. Father Ed. Glowalski, C. R., President. Rev. Father David Fennessy, C. R., Dir... Rev. Father John Wolowski, C. R. Brother —— Dzurowicz, C. R. Brother Charles Lanz, C. R. Brother John Nagle, C. R. Prof. M. A. Frawley.

For prospectus and further particulars address Rev. ED. GLOWALSKI, C. R., President, or PROF. FRAWLEY, St. Mary's P. O., Marion co., Ky., also J. C. Webb & Co., 186 Main st.; C. A. ... 113 Jefferson st., and N. ... between Jackson and Hancock, Louisville, Ky. au16 wtf

WINTERSMITH'S BUCHU —AND— PAREIRA BRAVA. THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It is infinitely superior to other preparations of Buchu, ... For all diseases of the Kidneys ... Gravel, Diabetes, Chronic ... or Whites, &c., ... with shattered constitutions, ... youthful vigor, in fact, a new existence, will ... in this remedy the long-looked-for ... youth." It gives health, life and ... who follow its explicit accompanying directions.

TESTIMONY.

After All Other Remedies Had Failed.

Testimony of Robert Haskins, a Well-known and Prominent Citizen of Haskinsville, Green County, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several years I have been afflicted with what the doctors called "hemorrhage of the kidneys," frequently passing bloody urine, which caused me great pain and ... I was treated for it by the best physicians, both here in the country and in your city. They did me very little or no good. I tried some of the Extract of Buchu so largely advertised, ... experienced only temporary relief. I was ... to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava, ... told it was considered by physicians ... to be greatly superior to any other ... in the market. I commenced taking it ... hope of being benefited, but, from the ... took the first dose, I began to improve ... say it has done me more good than ... medicines I have ever used. I am ... and am confident it will effect a ... cure. Very respectfully, ROBERT HASKINS.

From John H. Kerr, Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

LOUISVILLE, February 22, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For some time past I have been suffering with a kidney and spinal disease, and could find no relief for it. I tried many remedies, ... advertised—the buchus, &c. Nothing ... do me any good. I found no relief until ... G. Isler, of this city, advised me to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, that I had ... him of a similar disease.

I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has given me great relief.

I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., ...

Yours truly, JOHN H. KERR, Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

Stricture and Inflammation of the Urethra and Bladder Cured after Several Years' Standing.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR FRIEND—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, ... obstinate stricture, for four or five years, ... after trying a variety of remedies, ... gave me any relief, ... would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state ... two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. ... by the use of another bottle, I will be ... relieved. ... February 17, 1871.

Testimony of W. F. Benedict, Gauger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March ...

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some ... with a disease of the kidneys ... advised to try your Extract Buchu ... Brava. I procured her a bottle, ... cured her at the time completely ... return of it until within the last ... ing another bottle she is again entirely ... I most earnestly recommend it ... from this disease.

I am, very respectfully, ...

The Testimony of ... one of the most reliable ...

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

... C. H. WINTERSMITH ... ARTHUR PETER & CO. ... Wholesale ...

59087

[COURIE]R-JOURNAL

[WEDNESD]AY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871.

[TERM]S OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Courier-Journal.

[One year] ... $12 00
[Six] months ... 6 00
[Three] months ... 3 25
One month ... 1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents at three cents per copy.

Sunday Courier-Journal.

Devoted to News and Literature, and issued every Sunday morning.

One year, by mail ... $2 00
One year, when delivered in city ... 2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday issue, by mail, $14 00 a year; delivered to our city subscribers, $15 50 a year.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Single copy, one year ... $2 00
Single copy, six months ... 1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each ... 1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each ... 1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each ... 1 50

An extra copy is allowed the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; also an extra copy is allowed for every club of [twenty] at $1 50 each, and an additional extra [copy] for every additional twenty subscribers. [After] one full club has been made up, additions from time to time may be made singly at [club] rate.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or bank drafts or checks or by express. We wish it distinctly understood that we *will not be responsible* for money lost in its transmission to us by mail.

☞ Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

All letters should be addressed to

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
110 and 112 West Jefferson street,
Louisville, Ky.

Proceedings of lodges or meetings on the death of individuals, or pertaining to matters not of general public interest, and obituary notices must be paid for as advertisements. No attention will be paid such communications unless accompanied by the money.

Notice to Subscribers.

In making remittances for subscriptions or advertising, always, when practicable, send drafts or checks or postoffice orders. When these cannot be procured, send the money, but always in a *registered letter*. We wish it distinctly understood we will not be responsible for money lost in its transmission to us by mail, unless it is in a duly registered letter.

OUR WEEKLY FOR 1872!

Splendid Premiums.

In another week or two we will be prepared to issue the prospectus for the Weekly Courier-Journal of 1872, and, that our well-wishers may be prepared to go to work in [earn]est, we will state that we design to offer [to those] who get us up clubs $20,000 in [premi]ums. A splendid Chambers piano, just made for us in New York and pronounced the finest-toned instrument in the city, may now be seen at the music store of Will S. Hays, Fourth street. It cost $750, and is designed as the first premium for the person getting up the largest list of subscribers.

R. W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, estimates the total product of gold and silver for the year 1870 at $60,000,000, of which California contributed $25,000,000, and Nevada $16,000,000. He tells us that gold, to the value of from nine millions to thirteen millions, is annually used by jewelers and others in this country for the manufacture of their various wares. These fellows [ought to] use oreide, and let us return to [specie] payments.

[The] Philadelphia Press says: "The [...] courts impose penalties upon those [...] despondent, half-crazed mortals who [...] to commit suicide. Under a simi[lar pen]al code the Democratic party in [this coun]try would be clearly indictable." [Suc]h courts impose penalties upon [...] despondent, half-crazed mor[tals who ste]al everything they can lay their [hands on]. Under a similar code the Radical party in this coun[try would] be clearly indictable.

[Henr]y Ward Beecher said in a stump [speech] in Plymouth church, the other Sun[day, t]hat all the contributions for the relief of Chicago have come from the North. Be this true or false, none of the contributions, we believe, have come from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Like the South, he is too poor to give to the poor and the needy. His niggardly church, in fact, suffers him to drag out a miserable existence on a salary of but twenty thousand dollars a year. It is said that he who gives to the poor lends to the Lord, but it would seem that when brother Beecher lends his money he requires such security as the Lord is not prepared to give.

When the editor of the Philadelphia Press is traveling through the South with the hope of making something out of the people by speculating in their lands, as he has done on one or two occasions, he speaks of them in his letters in very complimentary terms. When he is at home, [striving] to sustain the President in his execution of the infamous Kuklux law, he writes of them thus:

> The poor, innocent South is making overtures to the laborers of Chicago to come to Dixie this winter, where, the New Orleans Picayune gravely informs them, labor is much wanted. Never was presumptuous ignorance pushed to a more ludicrous extent than this suggestion displays. The independent laborer of Chicago or any Northern city would just as soon think of going back to Europe and the sixteenth century as to a land where the spirit of slavery still exists, and where labor is looked down on and despised. The South can have millions and millions of dollars' worth of labor the moment she receives the laborer as a man and a citizen, and she will not get it till then.

Old Ben Wade once declared that a certain Cleveland journal was "the d—dest meanest paper in Ohio," and it may have been; but it is often the case that more downright meanness is to be found in a single issue of the Philadelphia Press than all the mean papers in and out of Ohio have contained within the last twenty years.

The Mormon Women.

[Grant] is shifting to the four winds for capital. The raid upon the Mormons was a good idea. He had it well managed, and one important part of the machinery worked especially well. That was the publication of the thing. Pains were taken that the country and the world should be promptly advised and the story done up in colors. The petition of the 2,500 Mormon women against polygamy and asking the Government to emancipate them from the tyrannical system under which they are dying, was a ten stroke. But, aha! a screw is loose somewhere, and the fact is allowed to leak out that the petition is not against polygamy at all, but exactly the contrary. If the rest of the material for the coming crusade turns out as disastrously as this it will not be well for the advance guards. This march to Salt Lake may be all very good, and it is probably in accord with the sentiments of the people of the country, but when it is instigated and carried out by a man whose heart is not in it and whose object is beyond it, the thing becomes [a mo]ckery and a farce, dishonest in its in[ception an]d disgraceful in its execution.

South Carolina.

The South Carolina situation increases in interest. The accounts represent a perfect reign of terror as existing in the coun[ties] where martial law has been declared. Peaceable citizens are dragged from their beds in the dead of night and hurried off to prison. Military rule reigns as su[preme] and as merciless as in the [d]arkest days of the war, and there [is] no redress. If this is not [a sh]ame upon the name of a free country, [then] the times have changed and we live in an entirely new age when all precedents and principles and lawful powers are disregarded and the sole power of the bayonet inclines the scales of justice to suit its own incisive ends. This unauthorized and unlawful action of our military President is an outrage upon the country at large.

Death of Gen. Robert Anderson.

Maj. Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter and the first part of the war, is dead. He died Thursday afternoon in Nice, France, whither he had gone for his health. He is a man whose name will forever be connected prominently with the history of the country. He was one of [th]e retired officers of the old regular army, [and] it is said the ingratitude of the Repub[lic left] him penniless in his old age.

South Carolina and Texas.

The Administration seems to have determined to make an example of South Carolina and Texas, and to punish them with the utmost rigors of the law for all the "disloyalty" of which they and the rest of the South may have been guilty. The Kuklux bill authorizes the President to declare martial law, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to carry fire and sword wherever he pleases throughout the South. Grant must be re-elected. If not by the voluntary action of the people, then with the aid of the bayonet. If the Southern people will not voluntarily help to re-elect him, they must be made to do it involuntarily. If the bird will not sing, it must be made to sing. In South Carolina half a dozen counties have been placed under martial law, and every man therein stands with the bayonet at his breast. Many of the most honorable and peaceable citizens of the State are arrested and thrown into prison, charged with crimes of which they never dreamed, and their liberty, and perhaps their lives, sworn away by as consummate a set of scoundrels as the world ever saw. The old and the young are alike the victims of carpet-bag and scalawag hate. Men seventy-five and eighty years of age, charged with Kuklux outrages of which they could not have been guilty if they would, have been dragged from their firesides and carried away many miles to prison by the servants of an Administration which knows no pity in dealing with those who oppose it, and which stoops to the blackest crimes to accomplish its ends. "Kuklux outrages," as they are called, have no doubt been committed in South Carolina, where the law, in the hands of shirtless adventurers who have gone from the gutter to the bench through the aid of negro votes, permits "loyal" villainy to run riot in the community, unwhipt of justice; but the only wonder is that the number of such outrages is not ten-fold greater than it is. The violence attributed to the Kuklux in that State must be condemned by all who have a respect for law and order, but, in a community where "loyalty" is a shield for every crime, and "disloyalty," which is but another name for honest opposition to Radical misrule, is made an offense punishable with arrest, fine and imprisonment, it is not strange that the people should seek to secure safety for their lives and property through the only law within their reach—the law of self-defense. If the Government would depose the carpet-bag and scalawag scoundrels who exercise official authority in the disaffected districts, and hang nine-tenths of them, as they deserve to be hanged, and forget that Grant can be re-elected only through the agency of the military, we would hear nothing more of Kuklux outrages in South Carolina.

The condition of affairs in Texas is even worse than that of South Carolina. There the Administration seems to have entrusted the management of things to Governor Davis and General Reynolds with *carte blanche* to work out the political salvation of the State with whatever means God and nature have placed in their hands. And the dirty work could not have been confided to a more willing or a readier pair of rascals. The dreadful Kuklux have never made their appearance there in any considerable numbers, and yet the whole State is under military rule, and if it does not cast its vote for Grant in 1872 we shall have good cause to pronounce the bayonet a fraud. They have there what is called a State guard, and the special business of this State guard, made up of the enrolled villainy of the State, is to arrest and punish everything in the shape of "disloyalty." In its eyes the Administration is the Lord's annointed, and he who does not habitually carry upon his lips a hallelujah for Grant and his party is at any moment liable to be arrested and forced to give an account of himself. There is no need for Grant to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that State, nor will there be until Davis and Reynolds shall have learned that the Constitution guarantees the privileges of such a writ to every American citizen. They have not yet learned the fact, and certainly never will so long as they look to the Administration at Washington as their source of information.

A short time since thirty-two of the most prominent and influential citizens of Texas addressed a letter to the Hon. Carl Schurz, the very able and conservative Senator from Missouri, setting forth the tyranny which is exercised over the people of the State by the Government and its minions, with the hope that, through his influence, some relief might be obtained from Congress. This letter shows that the rulers who have been foisted upon the people by the bayonet are the most unscrupulous set of plunderers that ever disgraced humanity, and that in all their plunderings they are sustained and upheld by the military power placed by the Administration in the hands of Gen. Reynolds. The writers of this letter recite the innumerable wrongs that have been inflicted upon the people in the interest of the Radical party, and appeal for protection against the civil and military tyrants who oppress and plunder them. The last election for Governor was held at places and under regulations prescribed by Gen. Reynolds, commanding the military district, and all the officers conducting the election were appointed by him, and to him all the returns were made. E. J. Davis was the Radical candidate, and of course he was declared elected. It will never be known how many votes he actually received; there can be no doubt that the popular voice was strongly against him; but he was the candidate of the Administration, and it was the business of the military commander to see that he was elected without regard to the will of the people, and he was accordingly installed as the Chief Magistrate of the State. He was not the choice of the people, but he was the choice of the Administration, and the voice of the people was unheeded. Some of the most earnest of the Republican journals—the Chicago Tribune among the number—declare that he was elected "at the point of the bayonet," as he unquestionably was.

This man, made Governor at the behest of General Grant, who is determined to compass his re-election by fair means or foul, now, in a time of profound peace, keeps his State guard under arms, and, backed by the military force under General Reynolds, is as complete master of the people of Texas as the Khedive is of the people of Egypt. No man there dares to say his soul is his own, without having first established its "loyalty" beyond all question. The finances of the State, as are the people, are at his mercy, and he has already imposed upon her a debt of forty millions of dollars. When the fortunes and the very lives of a people are placed, by Federal bayonets, in the hands of such scoundrels, where is the wonder that we hear the cry of "Kuklux?" The only wonder is that the people do not rise in their might, as peoples less oppressed and plundered in former times have often done, and sweep their oppressors and plunderers from the face of the earth.

The Austin State Journal, the organ of the carpet-bag government, makes a long reply to the letter of the thirty-two citizens to Senator Schurz. It concludes its reply with this declaration:

> Not a signer of that letter is loyal to-day to the flag of his country, and there is not one among them who is not an avowed enemy to the administration of the Government, both State and National.

We can readily believe this to be true. How can the Texan be loyal to a flag which is the emblem only of a power which proscribes him for his political opinions, which holds him as an outlaw for following the dictates of his own conscience, and which surrounds his homestead with armed cut-throats to watch his every action and to murder him at their own sweet will? It were strange if every signer of that letter were not an avowed enemy of both the National and the State Administrations. The State is but the willing tool of the National Administration, and they are both his avowed enemies. Neither of them deserves to have any friends among the people of Texas, each of whom, turn whichever way he will, finds a National or State bayonet at his breast. Loyalty to the Government of the State, and loyalty to the Government at Washington in its attitude of vindictive hostility to the unoffending people of Texas, is treason to right, justice and humanity. The flag beneath whose folds Davis and Reynolds, instigated by the National Administration at Washington, ride roughshod over the people of Texas, crushed and helpless as they are, is a flaunting lie and a fraud, and deserves to be respected only as such.

Of the Austin State Journal, containing the article in reply to the letter addressed to Senator Schurz, we have received three copies, with the article conspicuously marked. We can have nothing to say to the editor of that paper. He is evidently a scalawag. We can not believe that any mere carpet-bagger, bad as he may be, would be so utterly lost to every sense of shame as to defend the damnable outrages of Davis and Reynolds. There are depths of infamy, we would fain believe, to which the average carpet-bagger will not willingly sink. The scalawag who swallows the whole of "loyalty" at the start is damned from the beginning, and there are no lower depths to which he can sink, even if he would, and he unquestionably would if he could.

Affairs in Mexico.

Upon the withdrawal of the French, and the massacre of the unfortunate Emperor Maximillian, there was no representative of authority to whom anybody in Mexico, or out of it, looked to assume or resume the place of Chief Executive but Juarez. He was the only embodiment of any organized opposition to the intervention and the Empire, and the only man to whom even the adherents of the Emperor looked to assume the functions of the Chief of State upon the failure of their project. The protest of the constitutional successor—the Chief Justice—upon the expiration of the legal term for which Juarez had been elected, had been spirited away in the proclamation of Juarez, from the banks of the Rio Grande, extending his own term of office. The bullet that ended the career of the Emperor signalled the fact of the undisputed Presidency of Juarez. Hence, Juarez stepped back into the national palace without opposition and without a competitor. It is evident that no party or parties in interest of any special policies have since been formed, as none such were ranged in the late Presidential election. Diaz and Lerdo—his competitors—are of the same political antecedents and affiliations as Juarez. The contest has been one merely of personal preferences, and Juarez has been successful. The new Congress, too, has opened with a large majority for Juarez, whereas the preceding Congress always pitted a majority against him. If, therefore, any condition for revolution or extensive rebellion could have been descried in the state of affairs thus briefly stated, it could have sprung only from a conception of a people far more exceptional than even the Mexicans themselves have been considered.

Of course it might with propriety be open to cavil that the re-election of Juarez to the Presidency gives any more promise of stability than if either of his competitors had been successful with the same peaceful result. For, as far as we are informed, Juarez enjoys no higher reputation in Mexico for patriotism than does either General Diaz or Lerdo de Tejada. But the significance of the re-election is increased by the consideration of his personal history; his direct and leading participation in the events of the last fifteen years, now in judgment before the Mexican people and the rest of the world.

Juarez is a native Aztec—it may be a lineal descendant of Montezuma—although there are those about the capital of Mexico who claim that prestige and who are as proud of it as our own Virginian descendants of Pocahontas, and who would resent the ascription of such a proud descent to the plebeian Juarez. However that may be, Juarez is a native Indian, and is to-day ruler over the descendants of those Spaniards who subjugated and plundered his ancestors. Sprung from the humblest, even menial, origin, he became a famous lawyer, governor, judge, chief justice and president. The laws which he has drafted and all the events of the last quarter of a century bear testimony to most remarkable ability. He has been firm and statesmanlike in his high office. He suppresses even actual rebellions now with far less expense and in far less time than it takes Grant to come up to even the shadow of the Kukluxes! The rebellion of May in Tampico looked threatening. It was overcome in about a month. The late rising in the capital was crushed in a few hours. His management of the last recalcitrant Congress was a model that Andrew Johnson would have been happy to have had before him. He has surrounded himself with a Cabinet eminent in statesmanship and letters. Foreigners seem to be as faithfully protected as are natives. If, therefore, as in older nations, the security of the happiness and prosperity of a people are not so much dependent upon the laws as upon the spirit of those who administer them, there appears to be considerable promise in the *personel* of the Mexican Government. And, if Mexico is not so much of a genuine federal republic as we used to deem ourselves to be, it is doubtless at least sufficiently "republican in form" to suit the requirements of our own Republicans of to-day.

But the mere re-election of President Juarez, with the treasury and the army under his control, and a majority of Congress at his back, might fail to inspire any strong hopes of any permanent repose—beyond his own lifetime or term of office at least—were it not for the policies inaugurated under him and apparently grafted upon the body politic by virtue of the late verdict in his favor. We have stated that no parties other than those of personal preferences have been formed in Mexico since the fall of the Empire. Each of the late aspirants was a member of the liberal party as opposed to the Church or reactionary party. The dissolution of church and State, the utter extinguishment of the use of priestly influence for the direction of civil and political affairs in Mexico, may be safely regarded as finally accomplished and accepted. Juarez, a native Indian and churchman, was the first to step forward to throttle the power of the priesthood and he confiscated its estates. It has turned from one chieftain to another—even to Maximillian—with a hope of regaining at least some consideration and power in civil affairs. The re-election of Juarez is a final deathblow to its hopes, and an admitted most potent element of political corruption and disorder is thus removed from the path of progress forever.

The works of internal improvement and connections with the rest of the world—so liberally fostered by the existing administration—are material guarantees not to be overlooked. The mountains, valleys and miserable roads of Mexico have always heretofore given advantages to the seditious, in getting time for organization before troops could be forwarded against them. Now railroads are being built as rapidly as possible, and grant after grant of most liberal terms have been given for a perfect net-work all over the country—several to Americans—some of which, it is to be regretted, the grantees have been so far unable to commence. But the telegraph now links all the important parts of the country; and to its agency is justly ascribed the quickness with which revolts have lately been crushed. A want of connection with the outside world—the isolation of Mexico—has been most detrimental to its political progress. Sensitive and hesitating in character—owing, to a great extent, to their misfortunes and the consciousness of the impaired confidence of other nations—the electric telegraph will flash to the Mexicans the daily sentiments of mankind. The telegraph, finished to Texas, only waits completion from Brownsville to Indianola to connect Mexico's capital with all those of other nations; and this event, it is confidently stated, will be accomplished in the course of the ensuing thirty or sixty days.

Commerce also being fostered by liberal subsidies to steamship lines, it is a matter of importance to the business of the United States that we should receive our share of the growing trade of Mexico, now almost entirely monopolized by European nations. New Orleans was formerly the receptacle or thoroughfare of many millions of Mexican dollars annually. Now these float directly across the water. A large trade can again be built up between New Orleans and the Gulf ports. And, as it is known that the vast bulk of the "hard dollars" of Mexico find their way to China for its tea and silk—being at a premium of three or four per cent. over gold for that purpose—it will be but natural that the trade with China, including the transfer of the Mexican "hard silver dollars," will be before long directed over our Pacific railroads, at least till Mexico builds her own to Acapulco and Mazatlan. While the Mexicans can be introduced to the luxury of tea-drinking, the Asiatics may learn that the finest coffee and cocoa of the world grow in Mexico. The prospects of Mexican repose and progress thus promise most material additions to the commerce of the world.

Death of Hon. Thomas Ewing.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, died at his residence in Lancaster yesterday afternoon, at the age of eighty-two. His death was caused by valvular disease of the heart. His children, six in number, were all at his bedside. They are Thomas Ewing, Jr., General Charles Ewing, General Hugh Ewing, Judge Philemon Ewing, Mrs. General Sherman, and Mrs. Colonel Steele. Mr. Ewing has for several years been a sufferer from the disease of which he died. Early in this month his symptoms became alarming, and on the 13th inst. he had a severe congestive chill, which it was thought would terminate his life, but the wonderful vitality which had so long preserved him was not yet exhausted. His sufferings were great, but his faculties were all clear to the last. He has exerted a great influence upon public affairs. He was a great man among the giants of other days. Though prominent in public life, he has hardly had the conspicuity that his remarkable ability should have commanded. It was an accident and a mistake that he was not nominated for the Vice Presidency in place of Fillmore. A word—perhaps a careless one from an Ohio politician—gave what turned out to be the Presidency to Fillmore, and there is reason to believe, changed immensely the current of American history. He was born near West Liberty, Ohio county, Virginia, December 28, 1789; he received his early education chiefly from an elder sister, and, with his father's family, settled in the wilds of Ohio about 1792, where he enjoyed the advantages of a winter school and an academy; his life, during his youth and early manhood, was one of continuous toil; in 1814 he was a school teacher; in 1815 he received the degree of A. B. from the Athens Academy, the first ever granted in Ohio, and he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1816, practicing with success in the courts of Ohio and in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1830 he was chosen to a seat in the United States Senate from Ohio, where he remained until 1837. He was a member of President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury in 1841. On the accession of President Taylor to the Presidency, in 1849, he was invited into the Cabinet, and took charge of the new Department of the Interior, and in 1850 he was appointed to a seat in the United States Senate, where he remained until 1851, when he retired from political life and resumed the practice of his profession in Ohio. He was a delegate to the "Peace Congress" of 1861, and also chosen a delegate to the Philadelphia "National Union Convention" in 1866, but did not take part in its proceedings. In 1868 he played a prominent part in the New York Democratic Convention, as well as in the subsequent canvass. He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the recent Democratic convention of Ohio, and was defeated by Gen. McCook by only a few votes. He dies leaving behind him a name that will be counted among those of the foremost statesmen of his time.

Poor Pay—Poor Preach.

We like to see a man magnanimous. And when we have been watching the course of such a hero—doing good by stealth and blushing to find it fame—it makes us feel bad to see a weak spot in his character. Now, Seth S. Wood, of Newburg, New York, is a man who aims at furnishing the public with a first-class monthly magazine for the extremely low sum of a dollar a year, with a reduction to clubs of fifty per cent. Stupendous and remarkable effort! Glorious age in which we live! This benefactor to his race is not alone in his philanthropy. There are others who vie with him in disinterested benevolence. Such are those who offer their trusting fellow-men good gold watches for ten dollars each. But alas for poor human nature! this benevolent Wood is hurt because hitherto his magazine has radiated its scintillating splendors through space without attracting the notice of the Courier-Journal, on whose brow criticism sits enthroned and whose columns make and unmake literary reputations. In a letter of remonstrance that we have recently received from this gentle philanthropist, who yet itches for fame, Mr. Wood propounds to us the obstinate conundrum, "Why has this magazine received no attention whatever from our leading journals, while others of inferior merit are so frequently and favorably mentioned?" We give it up. We are sorry so ruthlessly to destroy the touching confidence that he reposes in us. He innocently remarks: "I am sure you know all about it, and will tell me if other and more important considerations do not fully occupy your attention." Ah, Seth! there is a freshness of verdure in that last remark of yours that is almost too much. We turn to the pages of your magazine and the first thing we see is this sentence: "We are about to revise our exchange list, and shall conclude that those who have not acknowledged the receipt of our magazine prefer not to see it." There's penetration—there's the power to draw an inference. The leading journals do not notice you, Seth? Cut 'em dead. Don't exchange with them. We sometimes only appreciate our blessings when we are deprived of them. Try it on, Seth. But remember the Courier-Journal. What shall we do for poetry, if we are suddenly cut off from the supply that gushes so copiously in your columns? Your November number has lines of which even Tupper might be proud; as this single stanza, from the rhyme of Ichabod Green, who went to college and became a man, will show:

> "The three years succeeding the close of his course
> Have brought him a snug little sum;
> He has taught in the college, besides reading law,
> And returns, clear of debt, to his home."

We hasten to notice this monthly issue of Tupperian poetry; and extracts from familiar books of famous authors, who are, therefore, claimed as special contributors; and original editorials, that assure us that "Practice makes perfect, and the more you practice the quicker you will learn." The brilliancy of the premium list is dazzling. When we reflect upon the fact that a man who wants to buy a Buckeye Mower and Reaper, the retail price of which is one hundred dollars, can send that amount to Mr. Wood and get the reaper and one hundred copies of his magazine for a year besides, our arithmetical powers fail us in attempting to calculate the value of this periodical. But this is not all; seventy-four other offers, equally advantageous, are advertised, and we really can not tell whether Mr. Wood is the kindest man in New York, or his magazine the most worthless thing one could have. You pay your money and take your choice.

☞ There are people in New York who think that one of the saddest things connected with the Chicago fire was the escape of Barney Aaron.

The Danger of Misrule.

It is a sad commentary upon the present condition of political affairs in this country that the very principle of its organization is overridden and the spirit of its existence assailed in one of the principal States, and that the people of that State appeal to their fellow-citizens of the common country without a hearing. Though not so immediate in their operation, the violations of the Constitution and the disregard for the freedom of the citizen which exist in Texas are of equal importance to the whole country. The present condition of affairs there is dangerous to the very existence of the American system, and should give occasion for alarm to every American citizen. If this is not remedied early, its evil will grow and spread, permeating, in its stealthy and treacherous advance, the government of State after State and sanctioned by the unmistakable tendency of the present administration of the General Government, until it takes possession of and undermines the organism of the Constitution and destroys the chartered rights of our free government.

This is no sudden outburst of alarm sounded at the sight of some questionable act of partisan legislation or partisan administration. Our convictions in regard to the tendency of this Texas matter are founded upon a close watchfulness of four years of oppression and despotic misrule in one of the most promising States of the Union, and that by a single man, who is encouraged by party leaders who were put in power by the people on the strength of their protestations to protect and preserve the very liberties which they are now destroying. And this is not the first time we have spoken out in behalf not only of the people of Texas, who are now suffering, but in behalf of those all over the country whom this evil is sure to reach in time if it is allowed to go on unchecked and unrebuked. We have called attention to it repeatedly, and it has come to be a grave matter when such things are carried on in open daylight under the eyes of the whole country and the people are so sluggish of their rights and the press so dead to its province and its power as not to raise a hand or a voice to rebuke the offenders or defend the institutions under which they have lived and prospered.

The people of Texas, recognizing in Senator Schurz the leader of an element of the Republican party liberal enough to listen to them, wrote him a long letter several weeks ago, reciting their grievances and calling upon him, and through him upon the liberal-minded people of the whole country, to consider their desperate and dangerous condition. This letter was published by a few papers, and received but a passing notice from others. It was signed by a large number of the most prominent and respectable citizens of the State, and bore out fully our statement of the condition of affairs there. Yet the press and the public passed by a matter that, in the old days when the people were more watchful and sensitive of their liberties, would have waked up the country from one end to the other.

It is useless to state again the outrages which a corrupt Governor, backed by a corrupt and fraudulent Legislature, has perpetrated in Texas. They have been published over often. The hypocritical acts establishing a State police; a reserved militia; regulating the registration of voters; regulating elections; establishing free public schools; regulating public printing; levying and collecting taxes; disarming the people; enabling the Governor to appoint officers, and establishing thirty-five official newspapers, have, under the pretense of preserving the peace and promoting the interests of the State, put an immense amount of patronage and power into the hands of one cruel and unscrupulous man, and deprived forty thousand white people of the privilege of voting. The respectable men of the State have no voice in the government, but are ruled and outraged by a set of interlopers and disreputable negroes who have got into power by means of fraud, and hold their places by the power they themselves have created.

At Groesbeck, during the recent election, several of the Governor's negro police created a disturbance and shot an unoffending old man. The murderers were arrested by the county authorities, whereupon the Governor declared martial law, and his thirty-five official newspapers printed and scattered broadcast over the country startling accounts of the violence that was being committed by the Democrats. Gen. Reynolds, the military commander, went to the place, and, after an investigation, declared that martial law was wholly unnecessary. Still he was unable to remedy the matter, and the people are still subjected to the rigors and cruelties of bayonet law as executed by the Governor's police. Mr. W. C. Tomlinson, editor of the Groesbeck Enterprise, a Democratic paper, was arrested on a charge of inciting the riot by publishing an "extra," which only contained an account of the murder, thrown into prison and allowed to communicate with no one for several hours, when he was released upon $10,000 bail.

This direct assault upon the press and people is the last and most dangerous act of this outrageous official. It is indicative of what may await the inhabitants of any county that dares arrest the Governor's police when they commit cold-blooded murder, or any journalist that denounces such crimes and calls for the punishment of those who commit them. The muzzling of the press is a new undertaking for Davis, and he will find it an exceedingly unprofitable one. It was tried by Holden in North Carolina, under about the same circumstances, and, when he lost his grip upon the bayonet, he found himself impeached and ousted from the office which he had disgraced. The day has come when the popular uprising of the people is a last resort. The battles which they once fought are now left to the press, which has grown to be a power which the mightiest rulers respect. It is the voice of the people, and only when it is completely trodden under foot by the power of the bayonet does it become necessary for the people to speak in *propria persona*. The press of Texas is able, brave and powerful, and Gov. Davis will find in it a dangerous enemy.

But this will be a fight in Texas alone. What we want to do is to call the attention of the Democratic party and the liberal-minded and patriotic people of the Republican party to the alarming tendency of this maladministration of the law and the violations of the Constitution that are perpetrated by the party in power there. It is a sin that will become dangerously familiar if we see it too often and tolerate it too much. The condition of affairs in Texas calls for the immediate attention of the people of this country, who must hold responsible those who placed Davis and his supporters in power.

Kentucky School for the Blind.

We announced some time ago that a change had been effected in the management of the Kentucky School for the Blind. Mr. Brice M. Patten was succeeded by Mr. B. B. Huntoon as superintendent about six weeks ago, and under the new auspices the establishment bids fair to take fresh hold upon public confidence and usefulness. Mr. Huntoon is not only eminent as a scholar and teacher, but he is one of our truest and best men, having a large and sincere appreciation of the responsible and delicate duties to which he has been assigned.

In our Commonwealth the blind are educated at the public expense. And every Kentuckian may feel proud at the action of his State in founding so long ago a school for the blind, and in the hearty support that has ever since been given it.

For over twenty-nine years the Kentucky Institution for the Blind has been in operation; and the imposing building that has been, since its erection, the most prominent feature of the landscape in the vicinity of our city, forms a noble monument to the munificence and wisdom of the State. A visit to its beautiful grounds, and an inspection of its varied and costly educational appliances, by which things visible become tangible, are sources of pleasure to the idle and curious, and of gratitude to the serious and thoughtful.

One who for the first time sees their embossed books, their raised maps and globes, their frames with movable types for mathematical calculations, their devices for writing, and all the many aids secured for their progress, wonders not only at the readiness and rapidity with which those who apparently lack the most important element of success seize upon and make good use of the means furnished them to acquire an education, but also at the ingenuity and skill that are manifested in the contrivance and construction of their apparatus.

These appliances have been, of course, the result of experience, and much remains to be invented and devised before those interested in the welfare of the blind will be satisfied. Occasionally a man of large means appears who is ready and eager to devote his money and his talents to the elevation of his fellow-men. At this very time, the man who, over thirty years ago, effected a revolution in printing for the blind, Mr. S. P. Ruggles, of Boston, an inventor of rare merit and success, is deeply interested in the improvement of books, maps, and all school furniture for the use of the blind. We have before us now a copy of a letter from this gentleman to the superintendent of one of the institutions for the blind, in our country, in which he gives many details of his suggested improvements, and says that, as all experiments would be at his expense, he is desirous of producing some specimen work, to be submitted to a committee of the various teachers of the blind throughout the country, that they may decide upon its merits. The New York Nation says: "There is not the least doubt as to the sincerity of Mr. Ruggles' offer, nor as to his ability to do all he promises. His capacity as an inventor has made him a man of sufficient fortune; and he retains a warm interest in the unfortunates for whom some of his earliest and most successful, though not his most lucrative, efforts of invention were made."

The thoughtful mind will see from this that, although much has been done in the last forty years, a wide field still remains to be explored in this direction, not only in the improvement of educational apparatus but also in extending the range of mechanical arts and trades in which the blind can be successfully employed. Our own institution has been the first in which the use of the sewing machine has been successfully taught the blind girls, and that is a very recent experiment. The boys in the Kentucky school are taught broom and mattress making and general upholstery work, and they are ready, we understand, to receive orders for such goods. In fact, it is beginning to be recognized that in the mechanical arts the education of the blind has but just begun, though many careful and perhaps costly experiments are needed before it can be told with certainty what pursuits they are utterly debarred from through their blindness. If the means appropriated would admit it, the mechanical department in the Kentucky school could be largely extended, with a great increase of its usefulness to the pupils. We have no doubt that the Legislature of our State, at its next meeting, will show the same liberal policy toward this school that it has heretofore experienced from their hands; for every man must wish that every appliance that wisdom can suggest or experience can show to be useful in enabling the blind to become independent should be at once adopted in the Kentucky school.

There is one thing, however, of more importance to the blind of our State than large endowments of money, extensive libraries and wonderful and costly apparatus; and that is, that a knowledge of what our State has already provided for the blind should be brought home to every one of them. For this purpose the trustees of our institution, through their public-spirited and able president, Dr. T. S. Bell, who has been identified not only with this school since its foundation, but with that of almost every philanthropic enterprise inaugurated in our midst, have recently addressed a circular letter to every member of the Legislature of our State, asking them to aid in making inquiry for blind children, and to inform them what the State has done to provide them with a free education.

The number of pupils now enjoying instruction at the school for the blind is less than forty, while it has ample accomodation for five times that number; and the aggregate number of pupils since the school was founded, in 1842, is not three hundred. We trust that not only the members of the Legislature, but every one who reads this article and knows of any blind child who ought to be partaking of the advantages offered in this school, will make it a matter of personal responsibility to secure its admission there at once.

The school is designed not only for those totally blind, but also for those whose sight is so poor as to prevent them from obtaining an education in our common schools.

This institution is in no respect an asylum, and the law that established it provides that pupils admitted within its walls shall be of sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and sixteen. Experience has proved beyond question that it is within these ages that the blind may be taught to the best advantage in the ordinary branches of education; nevertheless blind persons over sixteen years of age are received for instruction in the mechanical department. We hope soon to be able to report to our readers that this school, so nobly devised and generously maintained by our State, is filled to its utmost capacity, and doing all the good it is able to do in behalf of those who deserve so much our best attention and wisest solicitude, the blind children of Kentucky.

☞ The Rochester Chronicle says: "A reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer was sent to Chicago to write an account of the great fire. He has not since been heard from, and it is feared he was mistaken for an incendiary and hanged." Nobody in Cincinnati fears anything of the sort. Depend upon it, that reporter knows what he is about, and will return in time to enable the Enquirer to publish the news of the great fire as promptly as it usually publishes such things.

☞ "It is an ill wind that blows no good," says the Chicago Times, "and among the benefits of the Chicago fire was that our people were saved the infliction of Victoria Claflin Woodhull, who was announced to lecture about these times." We thought the fire would turn out to be a blessing in disguise, and it would seem from this that sure enough it has.

☞ Mr. Sayler, of Vermont, has brought suit against Mr. Page, his neighbor, for giving his family the small-pox. It strikes us that Page might make quite as good a thing of it by bringing suit against Sayler's family for taking the small-pox from him without his permission.

☞ An exchange says: "A man forty years old, at Shelby Depot, Tenn., mourned his wife six months, and then married his mother-in-law, aged sixty." That man *may* have married his mother-in-law, but we shall always believe that it was his mother-in-law that married him.

☞ A Paris letter says: "Gambetta has had a very bad leg. He had a photographer sent for to take a view of it in its swelled condition, to send to his friends." We can conceive of no sweeter boon than the photograph of the swelled leg of an absent friend.

☞ The most remarkable thing, with the exception of the great Chicago fire, that has transpired in this country during the present year is a late editorial article by "A. H. S." without a single italic letter in it. It has been forwarded to the British Museum.

☞ An exchange tells us that "Warden Willard's monument was erected just as his murderer Wilson was hanged." That is to say, Willard's monument and murderer went up at the same time.

The Short-Line Sale.

[From our Daily of Monday, Oct. 30.]

The contest between the Pennsylvania company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company for the possession of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short-line railroad is virtually ended. It was a very pretty fight while it lasted, but it was short, as well as sharp and decisive, and resulted in the triumph of the Virginia line. Saturday afternoon the Board of Directors of the Short-line met in the Superintendent's office, at the depot, and accepted the proposition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, which gives the latter the control of the road. The written contract is now in preparation and will be "signed, sealed and delivered" to-day. The terms of the sale are substantially as follows:

The Short-line company will issue one million dollars of new bonds, which the Chesapeake and Ohio company will buy; the latter company pledges itself to purchase all the private stock in the Short-line which may be offered within sixty days at sixty cents on the dollar, cash, or at sixty-five cents on the dollar on six, nine and twelve months' time; and the Short-line company guarantees that a sufficient number of shares of such stock shall be offered to give the Chesapeake and Ohio company complete control of the road. It will require about $300,000 in stock to fulfill the latter condition, and the directors will have to make up the amount by offering their own stock, if the other stockholders fail to take advantage of the opportunity to realize on their shares. This arrangement does not touch the rights of any stockholder, nor affect any stock not offered for sale under the contract. Nor is any change contemplated in the official roster of the Short-line company. The present management will continue in office and conduct the affairs of the road as usual until the next regular election in September, 1872, when the purchasing company will vote its majority of the stock, like any other stockholder, and in that way control and direct the management of the road, and guard the interests of its investment.

The vast combinations and consolidations which are the prominent features in the administration of the railroad interests of the country, and out of which grow the powerful corporations that exercise so great an influence, not only in guiding and promoting the development of the country itself, but also, unfortunately, in corrupting and controlling its legislation, and exerting a most demoralizing influence upon the public at large, render it impossible for a short line of railroad to stand alone, and few of them hold out long against the approach of a great monopoly. This is, of course, more particularly the case with those roads which are located where the business upon which they depend can be sent around them by other lines. Except in the local business they may transact, such roads are at the mercy of the great combinations which control the through business. For this reason, among others, the management of the Short-line deemed it advisable to sell the road to the best advantage.

There were two large corporations moving in this direction, both of which could make the Short-line available in carrying out the plans and objects they had in view. The Pennsylvania company and the Chesapeake and Ohio company each looked to Louisville as an objective point, and each desired to control as much as possible the railroad business with the city itself, and the trade and travel which pass through here from the South and Southwest. Each of these companies was, therefore, a bidder for the Short-line railroad. The Chesapeake and Ohio made a better offer than the Pennsylvania company, and the latter increased their bid. During the railroad convention on Friday, Mr. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, was in the city, and improved the opportunity to increase the bid of his company over that of the Pennsylvania coporation, and a meeting of the directors followed Saturday, with the result stated.

The Short-line owes the Pennsylvania company $400,000, but the debt will not be due for some time. Besides this, it is under a contract with the Keystone Bridge Company, building the bridge at Newport, by which it guarantees to that bridge $75,000 per annum in tolls. The road, however, the officers say, is doing a fair business, and was paying its obligations to the Pennsylvania company as they fell due. It is not unlikely that the latter company will eventually come into possession of that part of the line which extends to Cincinnati, by purchase from the Chesapeake and Ohio, which, as the enterprise is at present understood, will not need it, the possession of the road to Lexington being its principal object in the transaction.

The Chesapeake and Ohio company having taken the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad in hand recently, and now having purchased the Short-line, has suddenly become a subject of interest and importance to Louisville. It is feared by some that the purpose is at some future time to extend the line from Lexington into Tennessee in the direction of McMinnville, thus making a short cut to Chattanooga, which will leave Louisville in an elbow, and give Cincinnati a more direct line to the Southern railroad centers. One effect of the purchase of the Short-line will, it is claimed, be the postponement of the project of the Elizabethtown and Lexington "cut-off" of the road from Frankfort vicinity through Georgetown and Paris to Owingsville, and of the extension of the Shelbyville railroad to a junction with the Short-line. Dr. Norvin Green, however, expresses the opinion that the Chesapeake and Ohio will aid the extension of the Shelbyville road, as it will by that means considerably shorten the distance to Lexington at the expense of the construction of only thirteen miles of railroad beyond Shelbyville.

The recent railroad operations in this vicinity, the demands of increasing trade for new and competing lines, and the necessity of railroads to enable us to hold our own with other cities and to keep pace with the march of improvement, will make the railroad question the most prominent and the most important subject that can demand the attention and consideration of the people of this city until we have gained advantages in that respect which shall secure us in the commanding position we now occupy.

☞ They tell of a Chicago lady "whose husband was worth $250,000 before the fire, and who traveled last summer with Saratoga trunks; now all she has left was saved in two barrels." This case doesn't strike us as being so desperate as some others. Retailed at twenty cents a drink, those two barrels will furnish a right nice start.

☞ The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle declares that "there is nothing in this world so dreary and disheartening as a journal devoted to a single idea." And yet the whole course of the Democrat and Chronicle goes to show that it would devote its own self to a single idea it it had one.

☞ While at Bangor the other day, Grant was kissed by no less than thirty-seven girls. It is a most remarkable fact that, in almost every New England town of the size of Bangor, you can always manage to scare up about that number of girls who don't care who the dickens they kiss.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says: "It is asserted that no Democrat has ever been murdered for his political opinions in this country, North or South." True, and it is because no *Democrat* ever had any political opinions for which he ought to have been murdered.

☞ To the seventeen people who have sent us "poems" headed "Chicago," we would respectfully say that Chicago has suffered so much that we haven't the heart to add fifty per cent. to her woe by publishing their rhymes.

☞ Gen. Grant's fortune may be said to be a very secure one. It has a Seneca sandstone foundation.

A STARTLING STORY.

Boutwell's Financial Plan the Invention of a Side-whiskered Englishman who Writes his Name in the Middle.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

New York, Oct. 28.—On Friday evening, as Secretary Boutwell entered Steinway Hall to deliver a lecture, a summons was served upon him in the name of B. Clifford Galvin, Esq., by Counselor William H. Schooley. The writ was based on a civil suit commenced by Mr. Galvin, wherein he claims two millions damages. The plaintiff seriously alleges that the financial policy carried out by Secretary Boutwell is his property; that Boutwell agreed to pay him a just consideration for suggesting the same, and that the Secretary is endeavoring to defraud him of his honest dues.

Mr. Galvin is an Englishman, and has made some reputation in his native land and in Canada as a financier. He was long connected with the Barings of London, and successfully resisted the famous Grand Trunk Railway bill in the Canadian Parliament. His resistance saved £15,000,000 to the stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway. He came to this country in July, 1867, on business of his own connected with railways. Being a financier, he naturally turned his attention to the embarrassing condition to which the Treasury of the United States had then been reduced. He eliminated a grand scheme for equalizing the value of gold and currency, which he considered the true secret for securing the prosperity of the country.

In September, 1868, he had matured his plans, and in June, 1869, he wrote to Secretary Boutwell, offering to submit it to his consideration. Boutwell paid no attention to the communication, and in July Mr. Galvin went to Washington. He called on Secretary Boutwell, sent in his card and was admitted. The two, however, were unable to come to terms, and Mr. Galvin left without communicating his plans. Afterwards Mr. Galvin was brought to the recollection of the Secretary by Mr. Ephraim Tripp, of Boston, a personal friend of both. Through this gentleman Boutwell sent a request to Mr. Galvin to submit his plans, and if they were adopted he promised a liberal compensation. He likewise hinted at the possibility of appointing Mr. Galvin to a position in the Treasury, should his ability prove equal to the recommendation of Mr. Tripp. On the faith of these promises the financier visited the Secretary at his residence in Groton, and gave him a copy of the plans, at the same time explaining and elaborating on their details. Boutwell received them, and promised a careful examination, and liberal payment in case they were adopted.

This was September 11, 1869. Secretary Boutwell came to New York and went hence, to Washington. A portion of the agreement between him and Mr. Galvin was that the latter should be notified, in case of the adoption of his scheme, at least ten days before it went into operation. Boutwell, at Washington, made his boast that he had a financial scheme which would redeem the credit of the country, and bring gold eventually on a par with greenbacks. On the 25th of September this scheme was put in operation. It was Mr. Galvin's plan from first to last. On the very day of its inauguration the Secretary wrote his only letter to the financier whose brains had furnished him a policy. He said in that letter that Mr. Galvin's plans were not admissible.

Mr. Galvin wisely kept quiet for a month until the plan had been fairly tested, and its feasibility demonstrated to the public. Then he took means to recover his documents and to force the Secretary to fulfill his promise of compensation. His letters to Boutwell remained unanswered, but he finally got possession of the plans, and then he determined to appeal to the law. An attempt was made to arrest Boutwell, in Chicago, in May, 1870, but he escaped by reducing his anticipated visit of ten to three days. He has not been within reach of Mr. Galvin since, until the 21st of September last, when he was in this city. On that day the writ aforementioned was drawn up, but the Secretary again escaped. On Friday evening, however, Mr. Galvin pounced upon Mr. Boutwell, and the prospect is that the Secretary may soon find himself in hot water.

Decisions of Court of Appeals.

[*Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal, by Daniel James, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

Frankfort, Oct. 23.—Graham, &c., vs. Graham et al., Taylor; affirmed.
Johnson vs. Chase, Hart; reversed.
Wilbott vs. Hancock, &c., Owen; reversed on original and affirmed on cross-appeal.
Miller, &c., vs. Hepburn, Jefferson; affirmed.
Same vs. Hancock, &c., Jefferson; affirmed.
Same vs. Rogers, Jefferson; affirmed.
Same vs. Duncan, Jefferson; affirmed.
Same vs. Pope, Jefferson; affirmed.
Frankfort, Oct. 24, 1871.—Ramsey, as guardian, &c., vs. Fore, &c., Shelby; affirmed.
Burton vs. Burton, Mason; affirmed.
Newman vs. Wickliffe's ex'r, &c., Nelson; affirmed.
Underwood, ex'r, &c., vs. Dickinson, Barren; reversed.
Tracey & Lloyd vs. Hornbuckle and wife, Green; affirmed.
Waugh, trustee, vs. Wasson, Nicholas; affirmed.
Same vs. Porter, Nicholas; affirmed.
Frankfort, Oct. 25.—O'Bannon vs. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, Jefferson; affirmed.
Denhoo vs. Grigsby, Nelson; affirmed on original and reversed on cross-appeal.
Henking, Alemong & Co. vs. Harris, Boyd; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs Page's assignee and Bank of Kentucky, Franklin; affirmed.
Frankfort, Oct. 26.—Watken et al. vs. Phillips, Marion; reversed on original and affirmed on cross-appeal.
Mayo's heirs vs. Hager, Johnson; affirmed.
Rutledge vs. Vanmeter, Clark; reversed.
Meek vs. Burchett, Lawrence; affirmed.
Castel et vs. Scaggs, &c., Lawrence; affirmed.
Glenn vs. Clayton's adm'x, Daviess; reversed.
Frankfort, Oct. 27.—Allen, &c., vs. McGrath, Shelby; affirmed.
Grooms vs. Barnes' administrator, Powell; reversed.
Webb vs. Stephens, Magoffin; affirmed.
Daniel's devisees vs. Daniel's heirs, Montgomery; affirmed.
Frankfort, Oct. 28, 1871.—Butner et al. vs. Cook, Rockcastle; reversed.
Mitchell and wife vs. Holder, &c., Allen; affirmed.
Lutton, &c., vs. Carty, &c., Whitley; reversed.
Lester & Co. vs. Given, Jones & Co., Marion; reversed.
Murphy, &c., vs. Ward, &c., Laurel; affirmed.
Gresham vs. Gresham, Rockcastle; affirmed.

☞ A sensible suggestion in regard to the lessening of accidents by kerosene oil is to substitute metallic for glass lamps. The brittle glass lamp, which breaks by a fall or an explosion, scatters the burning fluid over the bystanders and about the room. The metallic lamp may blow off its top and smash shade and chimney, but it does not break into fragments and scatter flames. There is a degree of safety in the metal lamp that should cause the glass one to be discarded, notwithstanding its advantages of convenience in cleaning and replenishing.

Postponement of the Public Library Drawing.

The advertisement of Mr. Peters, the manager, announces that the drawing of the Public Library Gift Concert has been postponed until December 16th. This action has been anticipated since the Chicago fire, and the announcement, therefore, has occasioned little surprise.

Mr. Peters announces his arrangements very definitely and explicitly. There will be no further postponement, enough tickets having already been sold to warrant the drawing as now announced. The office here will be closed for the sale of tickets on November 30th, the balance of the time being absolutely requisite for the perfection of the necessary arrangements for the drawing. All agencies will close December 5th, except the New York agency, which will close December 10th. All unsold tickets will be cancelled on the 14th of December. The drawing will take place on the 16th, and the prizes be paid on the 19th.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Diseased Horses—Pasha's Arabian Cures for—

1. Spavin. 2. Botts. 3. Colic. 4. Grease Heel and Scratches. 5. Fistula and Pollevil. 6. Sweeny. Receipt, with full directions, warranted to cure any of the above diseases, sent to any address on receipt of one dollar, or the six receipts for five dollars. Fifty dollars given for every failure where directions are faithfully followed. Address WM. KNOWLES, Box 34, Rockville, Ind. nol w4*

What is More Common or Distressing than a bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well known symptoms: oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

Country Merchants,

now is the time to purchase your rubber shoes and clothing, &c., and get the discounts from the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Sweet Sixteen.

If you wish to look young, as well as beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion natural, transparent and lively. It removes freckles, pimples, moth-patches, &c., and, instead of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of a city belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of youth. Add to this a luxuriant head of hair, produced by Lyon's Kathairon, and a lady has done her happiest thing in the way of adornment. It is the best dressing in the world, and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray. Sold by all druggists. se15 eodim&w6

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

A Word of Advice.

Mothers know the importance attached to the care of teething children. Read the advertisement of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup in another column.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair, removes dandruff, and is the best hair-dressing.

To Cure a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best—sold everywhere.

River and Weather.

Louisville, Oct. 30.

The river continues to recede slowly, with two feet four inches at the head of the canal and about ten inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The present indications are favorable for lower water. Yesterday was clear and bright, with a heavy frost yesterday morning. There was but little business transacted.

MARRIED.

WALBECK—BAYLES—At Chestnut-street M. E. Church, Louisville, Oct. 26th, 1871, by Rev. B. M. Messick, Henry C. Walbeck to Miss Lucy M. Bayles, daughter of Col. Jesse Bayles.

SMITH—DAVIS—On Thursday morning, October 26, at the Bishop's residence, by Rev. Father Bouchet, Mr. Charles J. Smith to Miss Nana Davis. No cards.

SCEARCE—TAYLOR—In the Christian Church, at Bagdad, Tuesday, October 24th, by Pres. W. S. Giltner, Mr. G. T. Scearce to Miss Mary, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

REES—EHA—At St. Boniface's Church, by the Rev. Bonaventure Hammer, Mr. August Rees and Miss Theresa Eha.

DIED.

PRAGOFF—October 24th, of consumption, at 1 o'clock A. M., Mary J. Pragoff, wife of Wm. Pragoff, deceased, aged 62 years.

YOUNG—At Henderson, Ky., October 23d, at 7 A. M., Mrs. Belle M. Young, wife of John F. Young.

WALKER—At the residence of her mother, Elizabeth Woodfall, on Duncan, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, yesterday morning, at 8½ o'clock, Margaret, wife of the late James Walker.

GREEN—October 24th, 1871, Mary Maud, infant daughter of S. E. and M. A. Green, aged 22 months.

DUFFY—On the morning of the 26th, Mary Duffy, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 73 years.

WORTH—On the 28th inst., at 5½ o'clock, Wm. A. Worth, in the 19th year of his age.

SHERWIN—On the 26th of October, at 6 P. M., George William, infant son of George D. and Jessie Sherwin, aged 1 month and 10 days.

GRAINGER—At his residence, in Union county, Ky., Andrew M. Grainger, aged 50 years, brother of the Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville, Ky., formerly of Belleville, N. J.

KAYE—Suddenly, October 27, Wm. H. Kaye, aged 26 years.

MASON—In Oldham county, Ky., on Friday, Oct. 27, Forrest, infant son of Dr. E. W. and Mary E. Mason, aged 9 months and 17 days.

FINLEY—On October 26th, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Achsah A. Finley, wife of Geo. Finley, aged 24 years, at her residence, on Lampton street, between Jackson and Hancock. She was a member of the Daughters of Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F.

McCANN—Oct. 28, at 12½ P. M., Daniel McCann, in the 26th year of his age.

ROGERS—Saturday morning, Jason, son of Sidney J. and Belle Brent Rogers.

PURVIS—In this city, on the 28th inst., Adam Purvis, aged 72 years. Was born at Colston, on the Tweed, Scotland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sinking Fast.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that, for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions and regulating the action of the internal organs as well as reinforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

oc30 eod3&w1

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—BAPTIST AGENTS—Everywhere, for the largest Baptist paper in the world. Able writers, all the news, and constant improvements. Full Market Report. Sunday-school Department—Lesson every week. An inflexible advocate of Baptist principles. One price; only $2 50 per year. The most astonishing premium and clubbing list ever offered, or liberal cash commissions paid. Specimen copy and particulars free to all who will write to LUTHER & YEAMAN, The Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo. nol w8

STOP, EVERYBODY !---READ THIS!

SEND 50 cents and stamp for sample and circular of our new **Fruit and Potato Peeler and Slicer**, that sells quickly to every family. $5 per day guaranteed live men. Best city references given for our responsibility. SCOTT & THURSTON, 131 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. nol w4

$57 60 AGENT'S profits per week. Samples sent free to all. New articles, patented July 18th; used in every family, and as salable as flour. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y. oc30 d6&w1

$300 A MONTH and expenses to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. se5 d&w2m

Chicago and the Great Conflagration

A CONCISE history of the PAST of this most wonderful of cities, and a DETAILED, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, and VIVID account of its destruction by fire; with scenes, incidents, &c. By COLBERT and CHAMBERLAIN, City Editors Chicago Tribune. AGENTS WANTED. C. F. Vent, Publisher, 38 West Fourth st., Cincinnati. oc20 deod6&w2

AGENTS WANTED FOR

LIFE IN UTAH;

Being an EXPOSE of the SECRET RITES and MYSTERIES of MORMONISM.

With a full and authentic history of POLYGAMY, by J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter.

Agents are meeting with unprecedented success; one reports 186 subscribers in four days, another 71 in two days. Send for Circulars and see what the press says of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. oc25 w4*

$425 A MONTH.

HORSE and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. oc11 w13

Farmers and Agents

MAKE money fast selling O'Hara's Pocket Giant Corn-Sheller, awarded first premium at Texas, Mississippi, and Kentucky Fairs. Cheap—durable. Every farmer buys one. Only $1 50. Sent to any express office on receipt of price—by mail, $2. Get sample and take agency. Address MOORE & CO., 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. oc4 wtf

$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

A PREMIUM HORSE and WAGON for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo. ja15 wly

RIFLES, Shot-guns, Revolvers, Gun Material. Write for price list to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Agents wanted. au2 w6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FARM—I will sell, at private sale, on accommodating terms, the well-known and desirable farm on which I reside, and containing 339 acres of very superior land, lying about four and a half miles from the city of Owensboro, near the Knottsville road. This farm is highly improved, the improvements consisting in part of a two-story brick dwelling of four rooms, twenty feet square each; a hall, 12 by 20 feet; a dining room and bed-rooms attached; a large porch, with upper gallery; two cellars, with a large number of out-buildings, kitchen, weaving-room, stables, barns, &c. A fine orchard in full bearing; wells of never-failing water, with a running stream of water through the center of the farm. This place presents a rare opportunity to secure one of the most desirable as well as highly improved farms in Southern Kentucky, either as stock or crop farm. Also another tract of from one to two hundred acres, adjoining the above, which I will sell in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms will be made easy. Call on the undersigned, on the place, or address WILLIAM NEWTON, Owensboro, Ky., or to S. M. WING, at Boone Tobacco Warehouse, Louisville, Ky. nol weow3m

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently of its timber for the growth of grass and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 650 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the table lands of Bullitt, and has upon it some of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc29 d&wtf

"BOUQUET OF MOSS ROSES." A superb new Chromo, made by L. Prang & Co., is given FREE GRATIS to every subscriber to the STAR-SPANGLED BANNER for 1872. A large 40-column paper, improved and enlarged, equal to Ledger in size. A paper for every family fireside and for EVERYBODY. 10 years established. Charming Stories, Poetry, Wit, Humor, and valuable information. It exposes Swindles and Humbugs. Only 75 cents a year, 3 months for only 10 cents. Address Banner, Hinsdale, N. H. nol wl

SURE CURE For Spermatorrhœa, night losses, sexual exhaustion, &c. The result of early abuses and excesses. Prescriptions sent free by Dr. E. HILTON, Cincinnati, Ohio. nolw3

OPIUM-EATERS!

IF you wish to be cured of the habit address T. E. CLARKE, M. D., Mount Vernon, Ohio. oc4 weow4

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MULE—From the farm of Mock Levi, on Fern creek, eight miles from Louisville, on the night of the 17th, one bay horse mule, 16 hands high, shod in front, mane and tail sheared close. A reward of $10 will be paid on delivery at ELIAS LEVI'S auction and sale stable, corner Seventh and Market streets. oc26 d&w

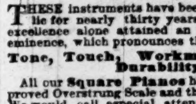
AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., N. Y. au9 wly

A VALUABLE GIFT—DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN;" 80 pages—describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. a28 wly

PIANOS.

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Awarded.

THE GREAT



Southern Piano MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

Piano Fortes,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THESE instruments have been before the public for nearly thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequaled in **Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.**

All our **Square Pianos** have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble. We would call especial attention to our late patented improvements in **GRAND PIANOS** and **SQUARE GRANDS**, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully warranted for five years. We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish Parlor Organs and Melodeons of the most celebrated makers, wholesale and retail, at **Lowest Factory Prices.**

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md., or to H. KNOEFEL, sole agent, 68 west Market street, Louisville. oc18 eod&w6m

GIFT DISTRIBUTIONS.

LAST NOTICE.

Secure Your Christmas and New Year Gifts.

$1,000,000!

BY the authority of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 16, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Saturday, December 16, 1871.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION; $10 EACH CURRENCY; HALF TICKETS, $5; QUARTER TICKETS, $2 50.

Tickets will be sent by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by P. O. money order, greenbacks, or draft.

Each ticket consists of four quarters, value $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the concert and to the value of the gift awarded to it or its fraction.

$550,000 IN GREENBACKS will be distributed to holders of tickets in gifts of from $100,000, the highest, to $100, the lowest, being 721 gifts in all.

The concert is for the benefit of the

Public Library of Kentucky.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KY. IS TREASURER, and the Corporators and Supervisors are the Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, and twenty-seven of the most distinguished and respectable citizens of the State.

The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Gift Concert for the benefit of the Mercantile Library at San Francisco, has been appointed Agent and Manager of the Grand Gift Concert.

The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy the buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they were personally present to superintend the entire affair.

For tickets and information apply to C. R. PETERS, 120 Main st., Louisville, Ky., No. 8 Astor House, New York.
H. N. Hempstead, No. 410 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada.
M. A. Wolf, No. 316 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

Tickets also for sale in every prominent place in the United States.

Owing to the general derangement of mails and advertisements consequent on the disastrous conflagrations in the West, the sale of tickets in this enterprise is extended to Nov. 30, 1871, at which time the main office, 120 Main street, Louisville, Ky., will close for adjustment of accounts and business. No orders except by mail will be received after December 1, and no orders by mail will be filled after December 10. The New York office will close December 10; other agencies December 5. Every ticket unsold December 14 will be canceled by its number. The drawing will take place in public December 16, 1871, commencing at 7 A. M., and continue until the 721 gifts are awarded. Payment of awards will commence December 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. Circulars of awards will be found at every agency as soon as they can be issued correctly, and will also be sent to all ticket-buyers as soon as possible. No order will be filled at main office for less than $10.

CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager.
oc29 diminSu

FORTUNES FOR SOME!

A Grand Christmas Gift for All

Who take a share in the Great Holiday Drawing.



ESTABLISHED in 1869 for Educational Purpo[ses]. NATIONAL GIFT ENTERPRISE.—Our Seve[nth] or Annual Holiday Drawing will take place in pu[blic] in Hon. L. D. Campbell's Hall, on Monday, Decem[ber] 25, 1871. **$100,000** in Cash and Valuable Gifts [dis]tributed to the share-holers. One Cash Prize in Am[er]ican Gold, $10,000; one Cash Prize in Greenbacks, $5,[000]; six Cash Prizes, each $1,000. Single shares $2; 6 sha[res] $10. The National is conducted on a new and pop[ular] plan; every share-holder receives at once a c[hoice] work of art well worth $2, the amount paid for sh[are], and may at the same time receive one of the princ[ipal] prizes. 10,000 agents wanted, to whom liberal deduction will be made. Drawings take place every 60 days. Circulars, containing references and full information, sent to any one ordering them. Address at once, L. A. BOLI, Manager, Hamilton, O., Lock 175. nolweow3

$875,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the Metropolitan Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

1 Cash Gift	$100,000	50 Cash Gifts, each	$1,0[00]
5 Cash Gifts, each	40,000	200 " " "	[illegible]
10 " " "	20,000	100 " " "	[illegible]
20 " " "	5,000	350 " " "	10[0]

50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each $300 to $700.
75 " " Melodeons, each $75 to $100.
350 Sewing Machines, each $60 to $175.
500 Gold Watches, each $75 to $300.
Cash Prizes, Silverware, etc., valued at $1,200,000.

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cts. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c a Sealed Ticket is drawn, without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINIONS—"The firm is reliable."—[Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28. "Deserve their success."—[N. Y. Herald, Jan. 1. "Just and honorable."—[News, Dec. 9.

Send for Circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 300 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15.

Address LESTER, [HARSH & CO.], 32 B[...] [...]nd st., New [York].
oc30 d6&w1

MILLINERY.

MAD. F. LAN[...]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Millinery, Cloaks, & Fancy Goods,

No. 2[?]6 N. E. corner Eighth and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE attention of merchants from the country is especially called to her large assortment of Hats of her own manufacture, for the wholesale trade. Orders will be filled with the strictest care.

☞ Velvet Cloaks made to order at reduced rates. nol wlm

MEDI[CAL].

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

"For health comes sparkling in the streams,
From cool Chocorua stealing;
There's iron in our Northern winds;
Our pines are trees of healing."
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Cures Sore Throat.
POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Cures Colds.
POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Cures Coughs.
POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Cures Diphtheria.
POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Cures Spitting of Blood.
POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Cures Pulmonic Affections Generally.
POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Cures Kidney Complaints.
nol weow6

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

108 PAGES. Books for the million! Who may marry, who not. Why. Impediments. Causes and Cure. All that the doubtful, Curious or Inquisitive wish to know. A true Marriage Guide and Private Medical Counselor. Every father, mother, young man, and young woman should read them. Sent in sealed envelope; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. **Whittier Medical Institute**, 697 Broadway, New York, W. W. Whittier, M.D., consulting physician; 206 Penn. st., Pittsburgh, Pa., W. B. Whittier, M.D., consulting physician; or 617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo.; C. Whittier, M.D., consulting physician. The Institute has been longer established than any other in America, and treats successfully simple and complicated venereal diseases and spermatorrhœa, in all its forms, no matter who failed. Call or send two stamps for medical essays. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. no23 d&wly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible] Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible] Dr. [...] Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

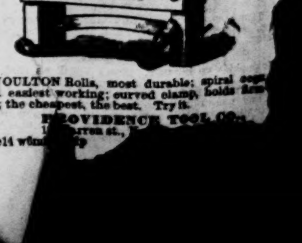
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP [illegible]

au17 d&wly

RELIANCE WRINGER,

PERFECTED 1871.



MOULTON Rolls, most durable; spiral cogs, easiest working; curved clamp, holds firmest; the cheapest, the best. Try it.

PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., 11 Warren st., [New York].

je14 w6m

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Alarming Condition of Things in South Carolina.

Citizens Dragged from Their Beds in the Night and Imprisoned.

A Shame Upon the Time.

New Frauds Discovered in the Disbursing Department.

Stokes of Tennessee Implicated and Arrested.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The latest advices from Spartanburg and York counties, South Carolina, confirm the previous reports that the United States officials, backed by the soldiery, have instituted a reign of terror. Innocent citizens are

DRAGGED FROM THEIR HOMES

in the night, and thrown into jail with common felons. Instances are given where men were torn from their families, without being allowed to make any preparation for the journey, and were forced to ride ten, twenty and thirty miles, and then confined in

LOATHSOME DUNGEONS.

Up to Tuesday eighty-five persons in York county had been put in jail, and other arrests were being made. At one point in Union county the soldiers went to a gentleman's house to arrest him. He was absent. They invaded every room in the house, and carried away his private arms. He was a licensed distiller. After helping themselves freely, they poured out the residue of the liquor on the ground.

TRAIN STOPPED.

The Greenville passenger train was stopped while on its way to Columbia on Tuesday by a detachment of United States soldiers in search of so-called Kuklux. The officers passed through the train and inspected the occupants, but made no arrests. A private dispatch from York county, dated the 21st instant, says: "There is

PERFECT TERROR

here. Forty of our best men were put in prison last night. Some of our stores are closed."

BOUNTY FRAUDS.

Additional warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of parties in Tennessee and elsewhere who are charged with being involved in the special bounty frauds, for which ex-Congressman Stokes and others were arrested yesterday. The United States Commissioner and other officials decline to furnish the names, for fear that some of the arrests may be prevented, but it is agreed that a system of

GIGANTIC FRAUD

on the Treasury will be unearthed, and involve a good many people in high position. Col. Stokes was to-day dismissed from office as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee.

OVERHAULING ACCOUNTS.

Since the Hodge defalcation the treasury officials have been overhauling the accounts of disbursing officers, and promise to reap a rich harvest. Thus far the misapplication of funds on the part of

GEN. BULLOCK,

of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a defalcation of sixty thousand dollars have been discovered. To-day

HON. W. B. STOKES,

ex-Republican member of Congress from Tennessee, and at present Supervisor of Internal Revenue for that State, was arrested here on the charge of being concerned in certain special bounty frauds, and held to bail in the sum of $15,000.

VICTOR POWELL,

a clerk in the Second Auditor's office, was also arrested on the same charge and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bonds. He is charged [illegible] bounty claims. There [illegible]

[illegible] OF OFFICIALS

[illegible] that the amount will reach [illegible] thousand dollars. Thus [illegible] amount discovered reaches, as stated, sixty thousand dollars. Other arrests are promised.

CHICAGO.

Fears of a Suspension of the Chicago Observatory—The City's Loss as a Corporation—Reconstructing the Court-house—Political Movements.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—There is a fear that the Chicago Observatory, which contains the famous Clark telescope, will be suspended, owing to a want of funds to continue it. It is under charge of Prof. Safford.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

as a corporation, loses by the great fire property valued at five million dollars, consisting of bridges, buildings, damage to water-works, destruction of engines and hose, etc. The damage to street improvements is not included.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.

The Journal says that it is now believed that a large number of the persons burned at the great fire were thieves, who, in their anxiety for plunder, remained in buildings until escape was cut off.

A NEW PROJECT.

The project which was much discussed, before constructing the new wings of the Court-house Square with buildings, has been revived. Some time since the fire the proposition was made to construct an immense building, which shall occupy the whole square, the first story to be composed of first-class stores on all its four sides; the upper stories to be devoted to the use of the city and county, a law institute and offices for members of the bar; wide corridors to run on the first floor through the entire building, from Clark to Lasalle, and from Washington to Randolph street, with handsome fountains at the intersecting points.

THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS

are endeavoring to form an association in which all shall pledge himself to work at ordinary day rates for the purpose of rebuilding the city. They also wish that each should work under the supervision of an architect and not for contractors, as the latter charge exorbitant prices for work, and say that the masons compel them to do so.

MEDILL FOR MAYOR.

All the papers in the city, the Times leading off, indorse the nomination of Mr. Medill for Mayor in the strongest terms. There will be little opposition to him. This is also true of Mr. D. A. Gage, candidate for City Treasurer, and Mr. Jameson, for Judge of the Superior Court. The balance of the ticket is subject to revision and amendment. There is an opposition organizing against the Union movement, but none to the gentlemen named above.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY

are having numerous inquiries as to what is most needed by the sufferers in Chicago at present. Many of the letters say that persons are desirous of contributing articles who cannot well send money. In reference to all such proposed contributions, the society wish to say that nothing is so much needed now as

BEANS, POTATOES, AND ONIONS.

They are advised by their sanitary committee that they must have these articles if they expect to escape sickness. They are informed that many families would be glad to contribute these articles, and they ask all persons who can to ship either onions, beans, or potatoes to the society. By a little co-operation car-loads can be made up at the different places of shipment. The society is also in want of

STRAW BEDS,

of the usual size for two persons, and friends in the country are requested to furnish as many as they can. The ticking should be of strong material and filled with clean straw or prairie hay. They are feeding and caring for

OVER FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE

at the present time, with a very small stock of vegetables on hand, and but little covering.
[Signed.] WIRT DEXTER, Ch'n. Com.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The Tribune this morning editorially announces that five or six hundred additional brick and stone masons can find employment in Chicago through the winter at from $4 to $5 per day, and that two thousand carpenters can find employment all through the winter at high wages; that in March there will be employment for twice as many more of all these trades, and in addition that, of workers in wood, iron-plumbers, gas-fitters, workers in iron, tin, brass and copper, a whole army will be wanted. Thousands of laborers, now starving in New York and in other cities, can find work at good wages, with comfortable homes for their families and themselves, on farms within one hundred miles of Chicago.

A DAY OF FASTING.

In accordance with a proclamation of Mayor Mason, to-morrow will be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

The Chicago underwriters held a meeting last evening and unanimously agreed upon the following schedule of rates for insurance: On elevators, five per cent.; on buildings, four per cent.; on brick packing-houses, 3½ per cent.; on contents, 2½ per cent.; on frame packing-houses, not stated; lumber yards, 2½ per cent.; brick dwellings, 3½ per cent.; contents, 3½ per cent.; frame dwellings, 4 per cent., contents same; frame commercial risks, when built according to specifications, 3⅓, and on contents 3½ per cent.

AN INCIDENT.

Corporation Counsel Tuelly relates the following incident connected with the great fire: "I know a sewing-girl dress-maker who had by years of hard labor saved a little money. While the fire was burning she telegraphed her brother in Indiana to buy and send her a car-load of provisions. Her brother did so. This girl took sick families into her rented house, and in the first ten days after the fire fed, by one meal or more, six hundred people. She is a pure, modest, retiring, Christian girl, and my wife discovered it, not from her, but indirectly. She has been my wife's dress-maker for about five years."

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—There was some talk yesterday and the day before of a strike for higher wages by the bricklayers, but they finally concluded not to do so. A strike among the bricklayers would, of course, suspend all work in the burnt district, except the men clearing away the rubbish, and would throw out of employment not only the bricklayers themselves, but the carpenters, stone-cutters, furniture-makers, gas-fitters, plumbers, iron-workers, etc. The price now paid for good bricklayers is $4 50 per day, which is one dollar per day more than they obtained previous to the fire. The general impression is that at this price building will proceed steadily through the winter. There are many masons, carpenters, etc., coming to this city from other points, and especially from Canada, where wages are low and business dull. Any reasonable number that come can't fail to get all the work they want through the winter.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

It is understood that proper Government officials will make a recommendation to Congress to provide liberally for Chicago in the way of Government buildings. The old custom-house and postoffice, combined in one building, was not sufficient in capacity for the Government business transacted there, and it has been suggested that the Government purchase the adjoining lots directly to the west of the present locality. This suggestion has already tended to exalt the ideas of the owners of the property wanted on Monroe street, and they now ask all the way from two thousand to three thousand per front foot for their lots, which is [illegible] of the price asked previous to the fire. The Government will not feel obliged to pay these prices, and if holders do not come down in their views Government buildings will probably be located at some other point.

NEW CENTRAL DEPOT.

It is understood that all the property-holders on Michigan avenue, fronting on the proposed union central depot, with a single exception, have withdrawn their opposition to the sale of the ground on which the depot is to be erected. The only objection will be withdrawn. His opposition is on the condition that the railway companies will build a bridge across the mouth of the Chicago river, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. This will probably be done, and the injunction which restrained the sale to the companies will be withdrawn, and when this is accomplished there will be no legal obstacle to the occupation of the grounds, and the railway companies will at once proceed to erect the building.

UTAH.

Brigham Young and His Son to be Arrested for Murder—Sentence of Hawkins—Some Excitement—No Serious Trouble—United States Officials Making it Warm for the Mormons—More Arrests in Progress, Etc.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 28.—Warrants are out for the arrest of Brigham Young and his son, J. A. Young, on the charge of murder, in having ordered the killing of Richard Yates. The indictments on these murder cases are understood to be founded on the testimony of Bill Hickman, who was once, as is termed by the Gentiles, a danite or secret agent of the Mormon authorities. Yates visited the Mormon camp during the rebellion of '57 ostensibly to sell powder. The Mormons regarded him as a spy, and some weeks after arrested him and placed him in custody of Hickman, who took him to Salt Lake. D. Wells then commanded the Mormon troops, and Hosea Stout was Judge Advocate. On the way to Salt Lake he killed Yates, as he says, by an order from Brigham Young and Joseph A. Young, and at the instigation of Wells and Stout. Hickman is also confined now at Camp Douglass. He went with officers to Echo Canon, and, after pointing to the spot where he had buried Yates, assisted in disinterring the remains.

Chief Justice McKean this morning passed sentence upon Thos. Hawkins, the polygamist, as follows: "Thos. Hawkins, I am sorry for you, very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth. For many years you were a kind husband and kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household, and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar a convicted criminal. The law gives me a large discretion in passing sentence upon you. I might both fine and imprison you, or I might fine you only, or imprison. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you one thousand dollars. I cannot imprison you less than three years, nor fine you less than $300. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons, to help defray the expenses of enforcing the laws; but my experience has been such that were I to fine you only, I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours, and thus you would go free, absolutely free, from all punishment, and then those men who misled the people would make you and thousands of others believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God had prevented the court from sending you to prison; that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgment gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but, on the contrary, He so orders the affairs of His universe that sooner or later crime stands face to face with justice, and just as the Master, I will say here and now, that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the court is that you be fined five hundred dollars, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years.

NO EXCITEMENT.

Contrary to all expectation, there was little or no excitement in the court room. The attendance was large, but generally all maintained proper decorum. The U. S. Marshal and deputies were fully prepared for any emergency.

APPEAL.

Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given by the prisoner's counsel.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 28.—Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of the city; Hosea A. Stout, formerly Attorney General of the Territory, and Wm. Beiden, of Kimball's Hotel, were arrested an hour since by United States Marshal Patrick upon an indictment of the grand jury charging them with murder. Tom Fitch made application to admit them to bail, which will be heard Monday. The prisoners were placed in a carriage and taken to Camp Douglas. Some slight excitement prevailed at the Marshal's office while the accused were there waiting for a conveyance to the camp, some policemen saying they should not go to prison if they did not wish to go, and one or two women calling out to the officers to take them if they dared; they would fight them with a vengeance, &c. The officers, however, were firm and nothing serious happened.

THE ALLEGED CRIME

consists in the killing of Richard Yates and a man named Buck several years ago.

A warrant was out for the arrest of Orson Hyde, of the Twelve Apostles, on the same charge, but he eluded the deputies who were sent to arrest him. He was pursued to the southern territory.

THE PRISONERS.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 29.—Hundreds of people, principally Mormons, visited Camp Douglas to-day to see Mayor Wells and the other prisoners. Gen. Morrow gave the visitors unrestricted access to their friends, and by his courteous remarks and manner inspired a much better feeling than might have been expected under the circumstances. The arrested parties are quartered in a comfortable and well-furnished cottage, and seem quite cheerful. A guard of soldiers march to and fro on the outside.

CONSOLATION.

Elder George Q. Connor arrived this morning from San Francisco, and preached this evening in the large Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least 10,000. His mind had evidently undergone a remarkable change, for he counseled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence, and to submit to the law. God would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them, he said, would only strengthen and glorify them in the end. Their Church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the Divine spirit, and would endure forever.

ELDER PRATT

was not so conservative. He did not want any whining judge to say to him, as he did to Hawkins, "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any Federal official. He was ready to go to jail for twenty years, but did not want pity for him from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow or annihilate the present persecutors of the Mormon people.

AN APOSTLE ELOPES.

Nothing further has been heard from Orson Hyde, the Apostle. It is thought he has gone to Arizona or Mexico.

JOSEPH H. YOUNG,

son of Brigham, has returned to the city, but he has not yet been arrested.

A ROW

occurred late last night between a Mormon and a U. S. deputy marshal, which resulted in the marshal knocking the Mormon down and afterward arresting him. For a time it was reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate the deputy marshal, and there was great excitement, but all is quiet, and there is no indication of a disturbance. The late arrests have, however, created a marked depression in the Mormon community.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A special from Salt Lake City states that it is doubtful whether Brigham Young will return until the trouble is over.

TO CONSULT GRANT.

Delegate Hooper has gone to see President Grant, to endeavor to effect some compromise by which the State authorities shall be restrained or removed.

THE SOUTH.

Fatal Shooting Affray—Arrested Under the Kuklux Bill—Yellow Fever at Vicksburg and Natchez—The Election Troubles in Texas—The Sub-Kuklux Committee in Alabama, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Solomon Ellenstein was shot and instantly killed yesterday at Tigerville, in Terrebonne parish, by Voorhees, a desperado. The murderer was arrested.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Alfred Shelby, Armstead O'Quinn, C. C. Nash, R. Houston, Samuel Hardin and Clement Renn, of Grant parish, were arrested by Government detectives, under the Kuklux bill, and brought before Commissioner Weiler, and committed to the parish prison, charged by Wm. B. Phillips with killing Delos W. White, Recorder of Grant parish, at Colfax, on September 25. White was from Flushing, New York.

YELLOW FEVER.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 29.—Three new cases of fever to-day. No deaths in the past 48 hours. Thirty cases are under treatment.

NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 29.—The fever is abating. One hundred and fifty cases are under treatment. About sixty deaths have occurred since September 18th.

TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Oct. 29.—A Bulletin special from Austin says a certificate of election is withheld from Clark. It is understood the whole matter will be referred to Washington.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Oct. 29.—The Sub-Committee on Kuklux Outrages adjourned last evening, after sitting here six days and examining thirty-six cases, most of which were in relation to affairs of this and adjoining counties. General Crawford, commanding in Alabama, occupied one day. He testified concerning the condition of the whole State, and gave special accounts from about thirty different places. The committee go hence to Livingston, Ala., where they will stay about a week.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—There were four deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.

LEXINGTON, KY.

The Mayor and Many Other City Officials Arrested, Charged with Felony—General Indignation.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Mayor and many of the officials of this city have been arrested on an indictment from the Federal Court, charged with felony, growing out of the disturbances at the August election. General indignation is felt at this outrage, instigated by leading Radicals of this place.

The Forest Fires in New York—Immense Loss of Property—Two Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A Niagara Falls special states that the fire in the woods south of Albion, which stretched five miles, has been entirely subdued, and a heavy rain fell last night, which will settle it. Five houses, seven barns, two flour mills, and one hundred and seventy thousand tons of hay were burned Sunday morning. A large fire is also raging east of Medina. The fire near Lockport is now confined to Tamarack swamp. Two children were burned in it.

The Election in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—At Galveston, in the Third district, returns from the different counties give Giddings 411 majority. The court at Austin, by throwing out Limestone and Freestone counties, which gave a Democratic majority of 1,630, leaves Clark's majority 947.

A special to the Bulletin says Clark has received a certificate of election. It is said he will be the only Democrat who will receive a certificate of election.

Degener, Radical, refuses to accept a certificate, on the ground that Hancock received a majority of votes.

The Baltimore Races—Propositions of Harry Bassett's Owner.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Col. McDaniel, owner of Harry Bassett, states that he will run his horse against Sterling, one and a half miles, "equal weights, for $50,000 or more, and allow ten thousand for the race to come off at Saratoga next summer, but will not run in England. He will also make a second match for a similar sum, for two miles, or two-mile heats. Bassett is the favorite over Helmbold in the four-mile race to-morrow at $100 to $40.

Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Mr. Hall, formerly proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel in this city, is dead.

FOUND IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Sad Fate of Gen. Roger A. Pryor's Son—A Remarkable and Brilliant Young Man.

[From the New York Standard, Oct. 24.]

The long suspense in reference to the absence of young Theodoric B. Pryor, the son of Roger A. Pryor, was solved yesterday morning by the discovery of his body floating in the East river, near Hamilton ferry. It was taken to Brooklyn and a coroner's jury summoned. After an identification of the remains and the discovery of the fact that there had been no personal violence, the jury adjourned until Friday.

The death of this remarkable and brilliant young man is not merely a loss to his family and those who knew him, but to the nation. He possessed extraordinary qualities of mind and character. He was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, July 3, 1851. His father was Roger A. Pryor, the celebrated Southern leader, well known as a member of the United States Congress before the war, of the Confederate Congress, and a general in the Confederate army. The result of the war was a personal disaster to Gen. Pryor, as it had been to nearly every one who took a conspicuous part in the rebellion. When Lee surrendered, Gen. Pryor came to New York city, abandoned public life, and gave himself to the practice of the law.

The advantages which belong to most of our young men were debarred to young Pryor, because of the war, and postponed his formal entrance on the studies necessary for his admission to college. He assisted his father in his office duties as a lawyer, and seized the occasional opportunities that came to him for fitting himself for college duties. In time he was entered at Princeton, but, instead of being backward in his acquirements, he was found to have advanced far enough to enter as a junior. He had applied himself with such resolution to his work, that not only had he overcome the disadvantages to which we have alluded, but placed himself, at a single bound, in the foremost ranks of the school.

From this time his career at college was a phenomenon, and may be regarded as almost historical. He passed at once to the head of his class. As one of his class-mates who ranked next to him in honors said, "I had competitors — Pryor had none. No one thought of disputing his leadership." He led the class in every study, although one of its youngest members. His favorite studies were mathematics and metaphysics. He loved to dwell in the highest ranges of mathematical problems, and concern his mind with questions that the ripest of our scholars had not ventured to reach. All metaphysical subjects had a deep interest for him, especially what we may call the metaphysics of theology. He had strong religious tendencies, and the impression was, when at Princeton, that he would enter the ministry. When he came to graduate, it was hard to find a parallel for his standing. For a hundred years no student had stood so high, and the one who came nearest to him—a student whose college life is also historic—was Aaron Burr, who graduated just a hundred years ago. The highest average mark in the college is 100. Young Pryor's average was 99.9.

He gained the Jay Cooke prize of $1,000 for excellence in mathematics, and a year ago went to England and entered at Cambridge. The same success attended him there as at Princeton. He remained five months, and received a scolarship. When he returned to America he was urged, in a letter from the Master of his college at Cambridge, to resume his studies, as all academical honors awaited him. The affectionate, earnest and considerate tone of this letter showed the great impression that he had made upon the heads of that renowned and ancient University.

His intention when he left college was to enter the ministry. Finally he concluded to become a lawyer. At the time of his death he was pursuing his studies at the law school, where his pre-eminence was as marked as it had been at Princeton and Cambridge.

As we have said, his mind was metaphysical and mathematical. All the great and mysterious problems of life—fate, destiny, mind, matter, the will—had been familiar to him. He grappled with them all. His reading took the highest range. He was a greedy, profound, persistent, avaricious student. Of gentle, winning ways, his temper was only ruffled when his hours for study were invaded. His favorite authors were the highest classics. He read Darwin, and abandoned him as unsound. He saw merit in Leckey, but thought he amplified needlessly and sacrificed too much to rhetoric. His favorite author among modern writers was John Stuart Mill. His criticism upon Blackstone when he had began the study of the law was, that his command of English was perfect and his style a charm, but that his logic was frequently unsound. This criticism has often been made by the soundest and gravest lawyers.

A life like this—so young, so brief, so full of promise and beauty—marked by triumphs which are almost historic, would make an interesting problem for the philosopher. This is neither the time nor have we the means of entering upon this study. His mind remained clear, logical, appreciative, hungry and athirst for knowledge until the time of his death. Shortly before his death signs of mental weariness were seen, many symptoms of an overtaxed mind—disregarded then by friend and associate, but all too keenly and sadly remembered now. On Sunday morning, the 15th of October, he arose rather late. He sat over the fire in a shiver, as though he had a chill. He complained of a headache, and his face was marked with dark lines. He appeared quiet, listless, now and then sinking into a reverie unusual to him. At dinner he rallied and discussed with his father the merits of a scene in "The Rivals," as compared with a chapter in Pickwick, quoting both from memory. He remained at home most of the day, in the evening going with his mother to Dr. Van Dyke's Church. On his return he went into the library, and, opening Shakespeare, read Julius Cæsar—always a favorite play. When he closed the volume the paper-knife showed he had reached the third act. About half-past nine he said to his mother: "I feel very warm. I shall take a little walk and cool off." He was never seen alive afterward by any one who knew him.

The accepted theory of the physicians and of those who have studied the case is that he was suffering from congestion of the brain; that this brought with it temporary derangement of his reason, and that he walked off the dock at Wall Street Ferry within five minutes after he left home.

So has passed away one of the gentlest, kindest, noblest young men that have come to us in these latter generations. Such a death, as we have said, is not merely a loss to his family and a sorrow to his friends, but a loss to the Republic, to whom young men gifted with the genius and character of Pryor are precious. But the highest consolation in it all is that which we have so often received from the words of poor Dorgan, whose genius was as high, and his life as brief and mournful as that of Keats and Shelley.

"Until my task is done, I cannot die,
And then I would not live."

Young Pryor's remains will be taken to Princeton in the noon train to-day and buried in the college cemetery.

A Giant Chimney.

A recent number of the Mechanics' Magazine contains the following data concerning an immense chimney now being built at Dover Cour, England: One of the impediments to a perfect enjoyment of the delights of the neighborhood is at this moment in rapid process of removal. The pure air which naturally exists there has hitherto offered some contamination from an intermixture with it of the fumes and smokes from a series of cement kilns, ranged in a line in close proximity to the neat little railway station of the town. In order to obviate this sometimes too palpable annoyance, the owner of the kilns, which are fed with material dredged from the estuary of the Orwell and from the west rocks near Walton-on-the-Naze, is causing a gigantic shaft to be erected. This is a remarkably well-proportioned square built structure, formed of the hardest red bricks and the finest cement of the district. Its hight, when finished, will be upward of one hundred and ninety feet, and it will form one of the most conspicuous, and, in its way handsome objects of the place. At its base the giant chimney is twenty feet square, and at its summit, capped with stone, it will be eight feet six inches across. Some idea may be gained of the large number of brick used in the construction of the chimney, when it is stated that in a single course at its base 1,500 are comprised. A brick tunnel, 100 feet in length, and of large area, will connect the great landmark—for such it will be—with the apices of the various kilns. The fumes generated by the calcination of the cement stones will thus be carried to a hight, whence they will be distributed over a much wider area, and, of course, by diffusion, deprived of the power of irritating the lungs of visitors and the tempers of the inhabitants of Dover Court.

The Coming Elections.

The following are the only important elections to be held this year:

November 7—Maryland, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.
November 7—Massachusetts, election of Governor and Legislature.
November 7—Minnesota, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.
November 7—Mississippi, election of Legislature.
November 7—New Jersey, election of Governor and Legislature.
November 7—Illinois, election of Congressmen at large.
November 7—New York, election of State officers and Legislature.
November 7—Wisconsin, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.
November 7—Nebraska, election of State officers, if new constitution shall have been adopted at the election September 19.
November 7—Virginia, legislative elections.

☞ Blondin, the great tight-rope walker, seems determined to invent a feat in his rope-walking which shall finish him at last. At a late performance to be given at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham—it had not come off by last accounts—the tall masts that support the rope were to be covered with fireworks from the ground to the top. When all these were well going, Blondin was to walk forth on the rope, bearing a great piece of pyrotechny, "weighing about three hundred pounds," which he would forthwith proceed to discharge from "the altitude in the center of the rope." At the same time shells and mines were to be exploded in every direction, and the advertisement announces with much gusto that Blondin "will thus be encircled with fire for nearly ten minutes."

☞ There was one life lost at the burning of the Sherman House in Chicago. The victim had been carousing that night with a party of friends, and retired by the aid of his comrades, shortly after 12 o'clock. When the flames threatened the fated building, they went to arouse him, but found the door locked. By dint of tremendous pounding they managed to make him hear.

"Wha'ser ma'er," huskily asked the half-conscious inebriate.

"Get up quick," was the reply, "the hotel is on fire."

"Ell on fire! Wha'er s'ppose I care. Isshn't 'ell (hic) a'ways on fire."

Just at that moment a great volume of smoke burst through the hallway, and the wretched man was left to his fate.

☞ The Times of India has a circumstantial account of "the falling of a thunderbolt near Ihangara, in Scind." This destructive messenger from the skies descended in a populous region, "tore a chasm in the rain-soaked earth, which swallowed houses and their inmates; some sixty persons perished."

☞ One of the girl graduates of the Princeton (Ill.) High School, is now driving a team, hauling brick for her brother.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Arrested and Admitted to Bail in $2,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Times states that Tweed has been busy during the past few weeks hiding away all his personal and real estate. His stocks have been nearly all sold or transferred. All his houses and lots in this city have been made over to relatives. Over four millions worth of his real estate has been thus transferred within the past few days, and yesterday he made over to Richard M. Tweed, his son, real estate valued at $975,000, including his Fifth-avenue residence. A complaint has been made against Tweed and others before Judge Barnard, which demands judgment for the people of over $6,000,000. Bail in $1,000,000 each is demanded.

FLED.

Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward have fled, thus leaving Tweed alone to answer the complaint. There was considerable excitement in political circles last night, relative to Tweed's arrest, but no trouble is apprehended.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

The arrest of counterfeiters yesterday was one of the most important ever made in this country. Ballard is the only man outside of Government employes who knows the secret of manufacturing Government fiber paper. The material captured includes a ten-thousand-dollar transfer press, believed to be the only one outside of the Treasury Department; full sets of steel and copper plates for thousand, twenty, ten and two-dollar bills; also full sets of plates for fractional currency; a stamp for the Treasury seal; fac simile types for raising notes, and $45,000 in counterfeit money.

ARRESTED.

The sheriff served an order of arrest upon Tweed. The order authorizes the sheriff to accept bail in $1,000,000. Jay Gould and Commodore Garrison are Tweed's sureties.

The sub-committee appointed to examine accounts are understood to have discovered evidence of thefts of the city accounts by the ring, amounting to nineteen millions and a half.

EX-JUDGE BARRETT

declares that District Attorney Garvin did not subpena the proper persons to testify before the grand jury concerning Mayor Hall. The persons he subpoened were mainly ignorant of the facts, hence no bill was found; he also states that the prosecution against Hall is only suspended.

TWEED'S NOTORIETY.

The arrest of Tweed is talked about all over the city. The reformers begin to think that the work has been practically commenced to secure a change in the city government and give to justice its dues. Tweed political organizations, which are very numerous, feel disappointed at to-day's action. There is much interest awakened as the facts are developed. Further proceedings from day to day will be exciting, especially to politicians of all parties. Tweed's bail was fixed at two millions, which was promptly furnished.

THE BONDSMEN

were carefully examined by the sheriff. They are Jay Gould, President of the Erie railway, who qualified to $1,000,000; Benj. Fairchild, a Tammany auctioneer, qualifying to $3,00,000; Terrence Farley and Bernard Kelly, Tammany politicians, each qualifying to $300,000; Hugh J. Hastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, qualified to $100,000.

THE SHERIFF

states that he had orders to arrest Ingersoll, Woodward and Garvey, but that he had not served the papers, as he could not find the parties.

CORPORATION SUIT.

In the suit brought against Tweed by the city's counsel, O'Gorman, it is charged in the complaint that Tweed violated his official trusts in the matter of the settlement of liabilities against the city while president of the Board of Supervisors, and was guilty of gross frauds upon the city in securing the payment of fraudulent and corrupt claims. The suit is in the name of the Board of Supervisors, and the complaint, which has annexed to it various papers containing fraudulent accounts, demands to recover the amount unjustly procured by Tweed. Tweed has been lately engaged making assignments of his property to members of his family and other parties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A proposition has been made to close all stores here on election day and generally suspend business.

CHARLES O CONOR

states that it can be clearly shown that Tweed and his associates fraudulently obtained from the Broadway Bank, without the color of right, some five millions. Recovery can be obtained against Tweed, unless it is interfered with by corrupt legislation, within ninety days.

WOODWARD

was the corrupt agent through whom Tweed worked. Facts will be shortly given to show how warrants were obtained from Connolly's offices. O'Conor does not believe that Mayor Hall either had a dollar or knew what was going on, but blames the Mayor for standing by others and acting as a shield after the facts known. The burden of the proof lies against Tweed. If Ingersoll does not leave he will be arrested and probably lose all his property. O'Conor's efforts will be to protect what is left and prevent a recurrence of robberies. He says Tweed hopes to get into the Legislature again, and have more corrupt bills passed, and so back to his office in the Board of Public Works and carry on his former corrupt transactions. This, O'Conor says, must be prevented. Tweed shall have all the investigation he wants.

A LEVY

was made yesterday on the straw-goods factory of Vanderhoff & Beatty for the security of five thousand dollars interest in that firm owned by E. A. Woodward upon the suit of Jackson Shultz in behalf of the Citizens' Committee for the city. Levies will be made upon the property of Ingersoll, Garveo and Tweed as co-defendants.

Charles O'Conor declines the candidacy for the Assembly.

BOUTWELL.

As Secretary Boutwell entered Steinway Hall last evening, he was served with the writ of the Supreme Court relating to the suit of B. C. Galvin, who seeks to recover $2,000,000 for alleged losses under Boutwell's financial policy. Boutwell delivered a lecture last night to a large audience. The lecture was the same as that delivered in Boston.

THE PAPERS ON TWEED.

All the journals to-day have full accounts of the incidents attending the arrest of Tweed. No paper appears to have any sympathy for him, except the Star. The Sun heads its account of the revelations by the Citizens' Committee, which have already been telegraphed, "The Day of Judgment." The Times congratulates the public on a "General Smoking Out of the Den of Thieves." The Tribune thinks the "Robbers are Enmeshed." The World believes that a stage of preposterous villainy has been reached, and that the arch-knave and engineer of frauds is in a fair way to get his deserts, and that if Tweed is re-elected to the Senate he should not be permitted to take his seat. The Herald again asks Tweed's dismissal from the position of head of the Department of Public Works.

ATTACHMENT.

Woodward, who has been sued for moneys alleged to be due the city, having absconded, as alleged, Judge Barnard to-day granted application for an attachment of his property.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Another frightful colliery explosion took place this afternoon in the Seaham mine, near Newcastle. Thirty-three men were in the pit at the time, none of whom have yet been reached. There is scarcely a hope of saving a single life.

The families of the victims, with large numbers of people, are gathered around the mouth of the pit.

FALSE RUMOR.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Morning Post pronounces the rumor of the establishment of a regency, in consequence of the Queen's prolonged illness, groundless.

CHILDREN FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Miss Rye takes out 145 children for homes in America on the Nestorian, which sails to-morrow.

MANSION-HOUSE FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The contributions to the Chicago relief fund received at the Mansion House up to last evening amounts to £41,200. The town of Bradford has subscribed £425.

WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

The Times this morning urges prompt and liberal aid to the sufferers in Wisconsin and Michigan who were burned out by the forest fires. The Times says if such help is not afforded to the unfortunate people ultimate suffering will result from the Northwestern fires, even greater than that which followed the Chicago conflagration.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A Herald special, dated London, Oct. 25th, says Baron Von Beust is preparing a note regarding the International Society, to be addressed to all Governments in Europe. The Prussian Government will propose to the Reichsrath a law on the same subject. An eminent jurist and an official functionary are charged with the duty of drafting the law.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is estimated that nearly twelve thousand persons were present at Greenwich to day to hear the speech of Gladstone. When the speaker arrived, at noon, he was greeted with cheers. He said he was profoundly impressed with the grandeur of the welcome, and was sorry his duties prevented him from oftener visiting his constituents. He then discussed subjects agitating the public. His chief complaint against the Government was that it attempted too much—more than it was possible to carry into immediate effect. The present Liberal administration has had the longest life of any administration since 1832. There was reason to believe its vitality was unimpaired. The facts connected with dismissals from dock-yards were grossly exaggerated. The number of men discharged was only 1,463, reducing in accordance with the policy of his predecessor. The economies of the present Government through the abolition of official patronage were gratifying. There was reason for congratulation upon the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The House of Lords might need reform, but nothing should be done precipitately. The Lords had not acted wisely in rejecting the ballot bill, which would again be introduced. The contagious disease act would be considered next session in a manner to command the sympathies of the nation. At the conclusion a resolution of welcome to Gladstone was carried, there being only about 200 dissenting voices.

THE QUEEN OBSTINATE.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At a recent Cabinet council, held to consider questions relating to the Royal family, the Queen was asked to give her consent to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburg with a Russian Princess. Also her consent for the establishment of a Regency, with the Prince of Wales as Regent. She refused to assent to either proposition. Subsequently she refused to affix the Royal signature to public documents which were presented by the Cabinet. Afterwards was continued the discussion of the question of a Regency, and a definite proposition was introduced to appoint a Chancellor to sign documents in place of the Queen.

FRANCE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Courier Diplomatique publishes what it says is a semi-official communication in which it is stated that in 1864 Earl Russell, then British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made overtures, through Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Paris, to Rouher, proposing an alliance offensive and defensive with France to help Denmark in case Prussia and Austria should declare war against her. England was to co-operate with France, France to return her assistance by a rectification of her frontiers on the Rhine, by the annexation of a portion of the Rhenish provinces. Rouher asked time to consider; but three days from the time they were presented to him, Napoleon accepted them. Lord Cowley immediately communicated the Emperor's acceptance, whereupon Earl Russell replied that it was too late, as Her Majesty's Government had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. No attempt was made to reopen the subject.

BRAZIL.

EMANCIPATION BILL PASSED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Brazilian advices state that emancipation bill passed the Senate by a vote of 44 to 32. The Government recommends that the law be executed immediately. The Benedictine order promptly emancipated all its 1600 slaves.

☞ It is certainly a curious chemical fact that the substances required to form table salt are both of them poisonous—chloride and sodium. No one can use either of these articles separately with safety and yet combine them, and they form a substance necessary to health, and one found upon every table.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Last Monday was County Court day in Flemingsburg. Quite a large crowd were in town, and a good deal of stock was on the market, but little was sold. Prices obtained were low down. Money scarce and not much business of any kind transacted.

The fires in the woods, in the upper end of Campbell county, have caused considerable loss to the farmers in the way of fences, but no houses have been burned. Fires can be seen from the cars of the Kentucky Central railroad at various points between Covington and Cynthiana.

The official vote for Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, at the special election held on the 14th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. B. Fryor, foots up: For P. U. Major, 3,513; for Hubbard Smith, 150, and for Geo. C. Drane 31. In Boone county J. J. Landrum received four votes; in Carroll, E. W. Masterson, one; in Grant, G. W. Craddock, one vote.

According to the Lexington Press, the fact has become publicly known that the contract for building the Big Sandy railroad to the mouth of the Big Sandy has been let out, as also the sub-contract for the distance from Lexington to Mt. Sterling. It may, therefore, be confidently expected, says the Press, that work on the road will begin within a week or at most ten days.

Court day at Winchester was dull. There were large amounts of stock on sale; about three hundred cattle, of fair quality, sold at low prices, the best reaching $4. One lot, two and three-year-olds, for $3 25. Of mules there were very few, and they were indifferent as to quality, selling at last court prices. Of horses there were many on sale at prices somewhat lower.

The Maysville Bulletin says: "A negro boy scarcely twelve years of age was sent to the penitentiary this week, by the Mason Circuit Court, for breaking into a country store and stealing money. The State should provide some other place of punishment for negro convicts of such tender years. White youths are now sent to the House of Reform. Why should there not be a like place for negroes?"

Monday was County Court day in Richmond. There was quite a crowd in the town, but business was rather dull. There were a good many horses in the market, and most of them of tolerably good quality. Prices ranged from $40 to $135, and most of them sold. But few cattle on the market, and most of them of inferior grade, and sold from 3 to 3½c. Milch cows from $15 to $45, and a good many sold. But few mules on the market, all inferior, and but few sold.

The Lexington Press of Monday has the following in regard to the death of the two noted stallions Clark Chief and Curtis' Hambletonian: "Clark Chief, the property of Mr. John Mardis, of Clark county, died at Pine Grove on Friday last. Curtis' Hambletonian died on the place of his owner in Madison county. The loss of Clark Chief will be widely felt among all the lovers of the trotting horse, the get of this noble stallion being among the best and most prized in the State. He was not remarkable as a fast trotter, possessing more endurance than speed; but he is the sire of some of the fastest trotters in the country. Now that he is dead, his stock will rise considerably in value, a fact that intending purchasers might profit by remembering."

The Lexington Press of the 24th inst. has the following in regard to the celebrated horse "Blackwood," recently sold at an enormous figure: "This celebrated horse was on exhibition yesterday at the stable of Messrs. Muir & Haydon, from which place he was shipped to New York. He is a beautiful black, large, 15¾ hands high and finely proportioned, with limbs massive and suggestive of power. Blackwood has no very wonderful public record since his performance as a three-year-old, when he trotted at the Lexington fair in 2:33. What his speed is now, few know, but it is asserted that he has trotted a quarter of a mile in 30 seconds. At first sight Blackwood resembles Messrs. Muir & Haydon's stallion Harrodsburg Boy. When we saw him he was being groomed, and never did groom appear so proud of his work. The horse was playful, but entirely gentle, leaving the impression upon the beholder that 'Blackwood' will do his best, even if pitted against Dexter."

The Nashville Union and American of Wednesday has the following in regard to Gen. John C. Breckinridge: "After the morning session of the Senate and House yesterday most of the members of the Legislature proceeded to the Governor's office and were introduced to Gen. John C. Breckinridge. A pleasant half hour was spent in conversation and introductions, and altogether the occasion was characterized by a mutual warmth of feeling and free expression of sentiments that are seldom witnessed upon similar occasions. This distinguished gentleman has met with a warm reception at the hands of our citizens since his arrival here. On Monday last he was honored with a dinner at the Battle House, and yesterday was entertained at the Maxwell. The Governor, Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and other distinguished visitors were present, and the whole occasion proved to be a most agreeable one to the honored guest and his friends."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rev. S. S. Harris, of the Episcopal Church in Columbus, Ga., has accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, New Orleans, at a salary of $5,000.

The grand jury of the United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga., have returned indictments against thirty-one persons, charged with being guilty of Kuklux outrages.

They have a "School of Design for Women" in Philadelphia. The Memphis Appeal adds: "Nature did enough for our women in this way, and they need no school of the designing sort."

At the last term of the District Court in Victoria county, Texas, three negroes were sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and one to be hung, for committing a rape upon one of their own color.

The people of Selma, Ala., hold a grand fair, commencing November 14th and continuing four days. Extensive preparations have been made and fully twenty thousand visitors are expected.

The Wilmington, Columbus and Augusta railroad has been completed from Sumter to Columbia, thus giving a through and direct communication by rail between Wilmington, N. C., and Augusta, Ga.

All the lawyers of San Antonio, Texas, have offered their services free to the tax-payers of Bexar county for the purpose of relieving them by all legitimate means from the payment of such taxes as may be deemed unlawful.

Rev. Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody educational fund, has agreed to aid the public schools of Alexandria, Virginia, to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars for the year 1871-2, to enable the school board to erect school-houses.

The San Antonio Herald of the 11th inst. says: "The Rads told the negroes if Hancock was elected every one of them would be put back into slavery. The negroes have at last caught them in a lie; they will not forget it."

Maj. John P. Leonard, a soldier of the war of 1812, and one of the oldest citizens of Fayetteville, North Carolina, died a few days since. The old warrior breathed his last in the house in which he was born some seventy nine years ago.

Cotton prizes to the amount of one thousand dollars, open to the world—$500 to the first, $200 to the second, and $300 to the third best bale—are offered by the Alabama State Fair Association. This is liberal and should attract competition from all over the cotton States.

Houston, Texas, boasts of quite a novelty in the way of a birthday association, originated about a year ago, and now consisting of some twenty-five members, who are bound by the rules of the association to celebrate the birthday of each member as it comes round.

The Hon. Robert Jemison, for many years an honored representative of his county in both branches of the Alabama Legislature and a Senator in the Confederate States Congress during the war, died at his home in Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 16th inst., after a long and painful illness.

A telling blow at the follies of the age was dealt the other day, at Atlanta, Ga., by a colored preacher, as follows: "My brudders and sisters, ebryting you tink 'bout is fine close, fine close. You nebber tink ub nutting else but fine close, and you may sarch the Scripture from Genesis to Rebelation and you wont find nary place where it say Christ eber wore a choke rag."

Wilson county, North Carolina, claims to be the banner cotton county of the South. The first, second and third premiums for the finest staple upland cotton from the Southern States were awarded to citizens of Wilson county at the St. Louis fair. Contesting for these premiums were several thousand bales of cotton, representing every cotton-growing State at the South.

The Jacksonville, Pensacola, Fla. and Mobile railroad, which is finished and in running order from Jacksonville to Quincy, Fla., a distance of 185 miles, with a branch to St. Marks, a distance of 22 miles, has been conveyed by the stockholders, by a deed of trust, to Francis H. Flagg, D. G. Ambler, and Converse L. Chase. This road received aid from the State of Florida to the amount of $4,000,000.

Brownsville (Texas) papers of the 7th inst. report that the great storm of the 30th ult. and 1st inst. drove the water from four to six feet deep over Brazos Santiago. The inhabitants had taken such precautions, however, as prevented any loss of life. The Boca Chica, which was closed by Gen. McCook in 1868, has again broken through. The upper end of the breakwater was washed away, and the old channel is open. At Bagdad the storm swept away twelve houses.

Tea growing is now carried on in the various parts of the South with considerable success. A gentleman in Wilmington, North Carolina, has successfully raised plants and cured tea, which he claims cannot be excelled in flavor by the imported article. He obtained the plants from the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office, previous to the war, and their number has increased every year, the latter plants being fully equal in every respect to those first grown. Successful experiments have also recently been made in South Carolina and Tennessee.

A gentleman in Northwest Missouri, who recently became the father of a fine boy, and who naturally deemed it the handsomest child ever born, thought he saw a chance to gain a reputation for liberality without the expenditure of any money. So he offered a premium of $100 for the prettiest baby that should be exhibited at an approaching fair, not doubting that the judges must award the prize to his own. There were nine entries, comprising seven whites and two negroes, and one of the negroes gained the prize.

In an article on "Confederate prices" the Brandon (Miss.) Republican says: "For the benefit of future generations we publish the following specimen of prices paid during the late war. It is a little bill of articles purchased by a merchant of Brandon from a wholesale house in New Orleans, on the 27th of September, 1864: Four pounds indigo at $60 per pound, $240; 20 pounds toilet soap at $20 per pound, $400; 10 pounds campher at $20 per pound, $200; 26 pounds soda at $4 per pound, $104; 1 dozen castor oil, pints, $120; 10 gallons spirits turpentine at $10—can $20—$120."

The Nashville Union and American says: "Old aunt Dinah Vick, as she was familiarly called, died in the neighborhood of Bellevue, in this county, on Saturday morning last, aged ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN YEARS. We have heard it stated that she molded bullets for Gen. Washington's army during the first revolution, and her descriptions of the times that tried men's souls were often glowingly given by the old lady to her visitors. Mrs. Vick continued perfectly rational up to the day of her death, and a few days since walked a mile and a quarter on a visit to her great-granddaughter. She was one of the early settlers of Tennessee, and outlived all of her early associates and friends."

Dr. Socrates Maupin, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Virginia, was thrown from a hack, at Lynchburg, Va., and received such injuries that his death ensued in a few hours. When the accident occurred he was returning from the Lynchburg fair grounds to the city with a party of gentlemen. The horses in the hack became frightened and ran away. The negro driver dropped the reins and jumped from the vehicle, leaving the horses unattended. Prof. Maupin and the other gentleman jumped out, only one besides himself receiving any injuries. The other gentleman hurt, a Mr. Mardis, received serious injuries, but they are not considered to be dangerous. Dr. Maupin was in attendance on the meeting of the Virginia Medical Society in Lynchburg. For thirty years or more Dr. Maupin has been engaged in molding and directing the minds of the youth of Virginia, and, indeed, of the whole South. A Richmond paper, in speaking of him, says: "The University, the State, the South have all to deplore a common and a very serious loss in the death of Dr. Maupin."

A Mediumistic Savage.

For spiritualism with poetry in it, commend us to the red man. It was one of Osceola's braves who thus sang of how his departed twin sister came back to him: She died suddenly. I was out on a bear hunt, and seated by my camp-fire alone. I heard a strange noise. It was something like a voice which told me to go to her. The camp was some distance, but I took my rifle and started. The night was dark and gloomy. The wolves howled around me as I went from hammock to hammock. Sounds came often to my ear; I thought she was speaking to me. At daylight I reached her camp; she was dead. When hunting some time after with my brother Otulkee, I sat alone by the side of a large oak. In the moss hanging over me I heard strange sounds. I tried to sleep, but could not. I felt myself moving, and thought I went far above to a new country, where all was bright and happy. I saw clear water, ponds, rivers and prairies, on which the sun never sets. All was green; the grass grew high, and the deer stood in the midst of it looking at me. I then saw a small white cloud approaching, and, when just before me, out of it came my twin sister dressed in white, and covered with bright silver ornaments. Her black hair, which I had often braided, hung down her back. She clasped me around the neck and said, "Coacoochee, Coacoochee." I shook with fear. I knew her voice, but could not speak. With one hand she gave me a string of white beads; in the other she held a cup sparkling with pure water, which she said came from the spring of the Great Spirit, and if I would drink from it I should return and live with her forever. As I drank she sang the peace song of the Seminoles, and danced around me. She had silver bells on her feet, which made a loud noise. Taking from her bosom something, I know not what, she laid it before me, when a bright light streamed far above us. She then took me by the hand and said, "all is peace." I wanted to ask for others, but she shook her head, moved her hand, stepped into the cloud and was gone. The fire she had made had gone out. All was silent. I was sorry that I could not have said more to her. I felt myself sinking until I came to the earth, where I met my brother Otulkee. He had been seeking me, and was alarmed at my absence, having found my rifle where he last saw me asleep. I told him where I had been, and showed him the beads. These beads were stolen from me when in prison at St Augustine. At certain periods of the moon, when I had these beads, I could see the spirit of my sister. I may be buried in the earth, or sunk in the water, but I shall go to her and live with her. Game is abundant there, and there the white man is never seen.—[Letter to Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular.

☞ Berlin is growing as rapidly in wealth as in population, according to the journals published in that city. It now has fully 900,000 inhabitants, and those whose yearly incomes exceed $700 are nearly 16,000; while those having less than $200 number nearly 176,000. Over 500 citizens have at present more than $100,000 per annum, and twenty years ago hardly twenty of all the inhabitants could boast so large an income. No capital in Europe is increasing at such a rate as Berlin.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1871.

Money is scarce and growing scarcer; the banks so dispose of their funds as to provide for the immediate wants of their depositors, but have no idle funds to discount outside paper. The rate ranges from 10 to 12 in bank, and private capitalists often get even higher rates than these.

EXCHANGE—Is rather active with a good supply but firm rates. We quote buying at 1-20 discount, and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is inactive in our market, but advancing in New York. It opened at 111⅞ and closed at 112.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111⅞	112¾
Silver halves and quarters	107	110
Silver dimes	105	108

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Show but little change.

Coupons of 1881		115⅞@116⅛
" " 1862		113 @114
" " 1864		113⅛@114⅛
" " 1865		113⅝@114⅜
" " 1865 (new)		112⅛@113⅛
" " 1867		112⅜@113⅜
" " 1868		113⅛@113⅞
Ten-forties		108⅜@109⅜
Currency 6s		110 @111

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	116⅛	116⅜	⅛	
" '62	114⅞	114		⅞
" '64	114⅛	113⅞		¼
" '65	114⅛	114⅛		
" '65 (new)	113⅛	113⅛		
" '67	113⅜	113⅜		
" '68	113⅜	113⅝		
10-40 coupons	109⅜	109⅝		
Currency 6s	110⅜	111	⅜	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are still weak on the greater portion of the list, with a fine assortment of bonds on the market. There was much more life, however, in Nashville railroad stock, several hundred shares having changed hands at fair prices; but for bank stocks there is a light demand and bonds are rather heavy.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	120	122
National Bank, Second	105	106
National Bank, Planters'	103	104
National Bank, City	105	106
Bank of America	100	101
Bank of Kentucky	101	103
Bank of Louisville	79	81
Merchants' Bank	120	122
Commercial Bank	73¾	74
Northern Bank	125	127
Citizens' Bank	115	116
People's Bank	90	93
Masonic Bank	103	104
Farmers' Bank	96	98
Security Bank	99	100
German Bank	125	130
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	100	101
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	98
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	...	105
Manufacturers' Bank	90	95
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	135	...
German Insurance Co. Bank	139	...
Western Insurance Co. Bank	131	...
Traders' Bank	99	100
Central Savings Bank, new	100	101
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., com'n	47	50
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	87	88
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	71	72
Gas Company stock	118	120
BONDS.		
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	97	100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	89*	90*
L. C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½*	85½*
L. C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	86½*	87*
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	85	86
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	76	78
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	*87	*90
Shelby R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	*80	*90
City for improvements, 6 per c	75	80
City for county, 6 per c	78	80
City for schools, 6 per c	80	82
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	79	81
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	80	81
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	79	81
City for L. & N. R. R., M., 6 per c	80	81
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	78	79
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89¾	90½
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	91	92
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	91	95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94¼	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	89	93
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	91	93
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	85	82
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	81	82
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	98	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	*90	*91
Grayson county, 7 per c	79	80
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	77½	78½
Lyon county, 7 per c	75	77
Caldwell county, 7 per c	77	79
McCracken county, 7 per c	72	73
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90½
Carroll county bond, 8 per c		*90
New Albany City, 7 per c		*85
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 per c		*100
Logan county bonds, 6 per cent	67½	70

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Money Matters in New York.

[Herald, 28th.]

Money was active, and seven per cent. the lowest rate even on pledge of government collaterals. The stock houses generally paid seven, gold, and for a brief period in the afternoon holders of stock paid seven per cent. and 1-16 commission. The supply became better before the close of banking hours, and the latest business in the loan market was at seven, currency.

Prime commercial paper is hardly salable on the street at less than 12 per cent. discount. The banks are incapable of granting all the applications presented for accommodation, and a number of the best borrowers are compelled to seek assistance outside them.

The Tribune, of the same date, says:

Applications for loans on property in other States frequently find their way to this city, and are always difficult of negotiation on account of the aversion of lenders to risk their money on property far away from home. At the present time large sums are asked for upon the security of improved real estate valued at several times the required loan, but without any hope of success. While such loans are always unpopular under the most favorable circumstances, they are refused absolutely now that the operations of the Kuklux have rendered life and property in many of the Southern States actually unsafe. Capital is timid, and if the intelligent and usually respectable classes of the South expect it to flow in that direction for investment they must put down the lawlessness and disorder which prevail to a greater or less extent throughout the late rebel States, under the general name of Kukluxism. The class of people referred to can suppress the raids of the ghostly housebuners and murderers whenever they think it worth their while to do so. If they can not at present see that their own interests lie in the direction of their plain duty in regard to this matter, it is to be hoped that the scales will fall from their eyes in the not distant future.

Specie from Germany.

[N. Y. Bulletin, 26th.]

In conversation with the North German Consul, who has just arrived from Europe, we learn that the reflux of the precious metals from Germany has already set in, some 50,000,000 thalers in silver having been sent to England. This offset does not appear in the accounts of the Bank of England, but it nevertheless is held in the hands of the dealers of London, and increases the amount of silver available for shipment to Asia. Could the facts be ascertained, we have little doubt it would be found that much of the gold sent from London to Germany was less on account of French indemnity payments than for the purchase of depreciated French and German silver.

Money and Trade in Chicago.

[Times, 27th.]

There was not much change in the financial situation on yesterday. Business was perhaps a little more active at the banks, as almost all departments of trade are beginning to exhibit considerable animation, but the general features of the situation were essentially the same as for several days past. Outside of grain and produce circles, where the movement is now healthy and liberal, there was no particular demand for money, and the offerings of mercantile paper continue altogether too limited to have any influence on the market. Grain and produce men are asking pretty freely for favors, and, as the banks recognize the fact that the early recovery of the general business of the city depends largely upon the character of the grain and produce trade during the next few weeks, almost all the advances and loans at present made are granted to this class of merchants. Still, dry goods and grocery men are not entirely overlooked, and parties in good standing and desiring assistance to put their houses in running motion, are treated liberally. As a rule, the banks are disposed to do everything in their power to revive and reconstruct business, and, considering the troublesome times through which they are now passing, their policy toward all classes of customers is quite free, and such as to give general satisfaction. The supply of currency is large, though a few banks continue to draw daily against their New York balances.

Eastern exchange was quiet between banks at 50@60c discount. Over the counter the banks were buying at ⅛ to ⅛ off, and selling at par.

At the savings banks there was really nothing new on yesterday. The number of callers in quest of money was no larger than on any of the former days of the week, and at a majority of the banks a very quiet day was passed.

Tennessee and Atlantic Canal.

[Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

The project of connecting the waters of the Tennessee river with the Atlantic ocean, by means of a canal from Guntersville, on the Tennessee, to Gadsden, on the Coosa, and another from a point on the Etowah, a short distance above Rome, to the Ocmulgee, about Macon, is just now attracting considerable attention in some parts of Georgia. Major Trabel is enlisting the interest of the people in the enterprise by addresses in the upper part of the State. Congress, at its last session, made an appropriation for a survey of the route, which United States engineers are now making. The distance to be canalled is said to be about one hundred and fifty miles, besides which there would have to be some money expended in improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Etowah and Ocmulgee rivers.

We are apprehensive that this is an undertaking that will require more money than Congress in its present temper will be willing to appropriate for improvements at the South, and that the Southern people themselves are unable to accomplish it. But of its great importance and the vast benefits to commerce that would be secured by it there can be no doubt.

The canal would no doubt cross the Chattahoochee river in the neighborhood of Atlanta. If the improvement of the Coosa river is practicable, so as to admit of steamboat navigation from Gadsden to Wetumpka, is not the improvement of the Chattahoochee, so as to afford navigation above Columbus, also practicable? And who can estimate the immense advantages and benefits to us of an unbroken inland water communication between this part of the country and the great cities on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers! The early promise of it is not a very assuring one, but the scheme is one of almost incalculable importance.

Provisions in New York.

[Bulletin, 26th.]

There has been an unusual dearth of excitement on the market for the hog product during the past week, and a very light business transacted, with values shrinking somewhat on nearly all styles, though no sharp or heavy gradual decline is to be noted. We have made several efforts to discover, if possible, any new influence likely to bring on this state of affairs, but the whole position seems to be too much stock and too little demand, with the slightly nervous and doubting feeling in regard to the financial position which has been noticeable ever since the Chicago fire. Some few attempts have been made to realize both on local and Western account, but no large amount of goods was thrown upon the market, and it is sincerely to be hoped that packers will not be obliged to adopt this course, as serious disaster must in that event be the result. Slightly lower values, however, are not improbable, and, indeed, in the present attitude of buyers, will be necessary in order to open an outlet. The home wants are quite small, and, if anything, slightly decreasing, a good many sections of the country now being able to depend in part upon a local production just now coming in while the export demand has subsided materially. The great bulk of the Continental orders are now provided for and the English call does not appear to develop at all, while shippers generally have found previous small margins much reduced by the decline in gold and the high cost of freight room, and have determinedly refused to enter into negotiations except upon the most positive orders. They all agree, however, that supplies will be wanted if offered on somewhat easier terms, and it will tax the consumptive powers of Europe to the utmost to use their own production and the immense surplus we are likely to have on the next crop, according to all present indications. A good many of the trade here and, we understand, not a few packers at the West, think it pretty good policy to meet shippers while they are in the humor for believing that goods can be sent abroad to advantage. The speculative movements have in the main been confined to old cliques working up settlements and getting outstanding contracts out of the way, in order to commence fresh on the new crop. A few sales of new crop have been made, mainly on lard, but of late the feeling has been so doubtful that both buyer and seller rather hold off to await fresh indications.

On mess pork it was pretty hard to say exactly where the market stood half the time, the position being mainly a speculative one, and not supported by the presence of the regular trade until prices had been placed on a very easy level. Soon after our last there was a little spurt, and prices carried up a trifle, and then a reaction back to about $13 per bbl, and here the rate has hung. There have, to be sure, been some few sales, and settlements at about $13 12½@13 15, but these rates were very difficult to realize, and $13 appeared to be about as high as the majority of buyers, even in a speculative way, could be induced to bid, and the call did not appear to be very extensive at that. The market, in fact, has been most unquestionably "belstered" and the least attempt to realize with freedom would have brought about a decided break in values. The stock has been reduced somewhat, but the jobbing distribution is not by any means free and the accumulation remains very full for the season. On future contracts but little interest has been shown, and values were more or less nominal. On the old crop there was very little difference from "spot" rates, but the new crop ranged from $13 75, December, up to $14 25 for the spring months. Prime mess was very dull and entirely nominal during the early portion of the week under review, with holders asking about $11 25 for wholesale parcels, but for a day or two there have been evidences of desire to realize and a bid of $11 per bbl would have been quite unsafe unless stock was very much wanted. Extra prime and other outside cuts sold to some extent without any new features worthy of note.

Lard has scarcely varied from 10c per lb for old prime steam, but this was certainly all that could be obtained, and there were more than enough sellers for the outlet at the figure. The market, in fact, has been a dull and doubtful one throughout, with the prevailing advantage entirely in buyer's favor, and the least attempt at pressure would have precipitated a decline, two or three odd parcels, on which business was only slightly forced, changing hands at 9⅞c. Exporters have found no margin, the wants of the home trade are much reduced, refiners have been enabled to buy new Western and city at 9⅞c and under, and most outlets were in consequence greatly reduced, while for speculative uses no demand has developed itself. Holders evidently are at something of a stand just at present, but the inclination appears to be to hold on to supplies and see what will turn up. For future delivery the movement has been small and prices without much change, standing at about 9⅝c for October, 9⅝c for November, 9⅝c for December, and 9⅝c for January, the latter figure representing bids rather than actual sales.

Bacon has lost the strength of a couple of weeks ago, and the volume of business was considerably reduced, both for immediate and future delivery. On contracts for early consumption city packers found it necessary to bring their figures down to about 8¼@9c for the various cuts, while for the winter months the exact position was quite doubtful. On clear, however, about 8⅜@8¾c were all that could be obtained; one sale of Cumberlands was made for early December at 8c, and subsequent offerings for slightly later delivery revealed a disposition on the part of sellers to do still better. Both buyers and sellers are rather non-committal as to their views on this market, but English shippers express a determination to insist upon a further reduction before they will operate, and a belief that they will realize their demands. Cut meats have been more or less nominal in the absence of a supply.

The leaf product has attracted rather more attention, and, though as yet the business has been light, the trade are hopeful of some increase of the movement at an early day. Only a few hundred tierces of the new crop have thus far been reported and these of prime mess at $17, and values can hardly be said to be fully established. But for prime grades there is a firmer feeling, as first-class packing cattle are scarce, and the asking rates for the best lots may now be placed at about $19@20 for prime mess and $22@23 for India mess.

State of Trade.

The course of trade during the week past has not been such as merchants had expected earlier in the season, but in some lines has been very fair. The great difficulty in the way seems to be connected with the question of freights; the river is almost useless, and the railroad facilities are not more than half as large as the demands made upon them. Until a rise comes in the river, no doubt, the community will continue to suffer from this cause. And not this season only but every succeeding one, until additional facilities are provided. Now, while suffering from the deficiency, and while the matter is fresh in their minds, merchants would consult their future interests by going to work, and in earnest, to provide for coming seasons.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Apples, gr'n, bls	1349	78	Iron, pig, tons	168	50
Bacon, tcs	72	158	Lard, tcs	60	90
Bacon, casks	340	96	Lard, kegs	516	3
Butter, pa	176	62	Malt, sks	423	100
Barley, sks			Mackerel, pa	71	5
Bagging, pcs	462	47	Nails, kgs	598	184
Cotton, bales	997	1038	Oil, bbls	132	258
Cotton yarn, ba		10	Oats, sacks	559	
Coffee, bgs	996	616	Pork, bbls	16	
Cheese, bxs	1762	277	Pork, pcs	1057	34
Candles, bxs	5	43	Potatoes, bls	522	47
Cement, bbls		1000	Rye, sks	5	
Corn, sacks	206	1	Sugar, hhds	8	
Cattle, head	4		Sugar, bxs		97
Eggs, bbls	12	8	Seed, bgs	90	35
Flour, bbls	1647	42	Tobacco, h'ds	55	117
Feathers, sks	50	27	Tobacco, bxs	47	129
Hides, bdls	348	382	Whisky, bbls	1086	403
Hogs, No			Wheat, sks	5426	112
Hay, bales	257	43	Wool, bgs	61	4

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BAGGING—The market has been quiet all the week. Dealers quote 2, 2¼ and 2½ lb flax and hemp at 17@19c. Trade has been moderately active, but principally in small lots.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and dealers hold at quotations:

2-bushel, seamless bags, cotton	32½@37½
1-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	13½@16
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, resewed	21 @

BATTING—The market is firm and active. Dealers quote extra at 21c; No. 1 at 18@20c; No. 2 at 18c; common at 14@15c.

BROOMS—Market very firm and advanced. Dealers quote common qualities at $2@2 50 per dozen, and prime qualities at $3@3 50 per dozen.

CANDIES—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Dealers quote:

Double refined Candies	16@18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	17@30
Balls and Kisses	17@30
Bar Candy	16@18
Nut Candy	17@30
Gum Drops	15@35
Arabian Gum Drops	19@25
Imperials	20@25
Rock Candy	25@30
Lozenges	25@30
Common pan work	20@25
Fine Almonds	30@45
No. 2 do	25@30
Plain Creams	25@30
Decorated Creams	31@35
Cordial Goods	33@35

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady:

Peaches, 2 and 3 lb	$1 15@3 25
Strawberries, 2 lb	2 [illegible]
Pineapples	2 50@3 25
Cherries	2 75@3 25
Gooseberries	2 00@2 50
Pears	2 30
Plums	2 75@3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	3 25@4 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	3 50@4 50
Tomatoes, per doz	1 60@2 50
Jellies, per doz	1 80@3 25
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts&hf pts, per doz	4 25@6 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 90@2 50
Catsup, English walnut, per doz	3 50@5 50
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	1 75@5 50
Pickles, English	3 75@7 00

CEMENT—Is in good demand, and manufacturers are selling at $1 50@1 75 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,000 bbls.

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls, iron-hooped	2 10
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 50
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 75
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00@30 00

CORDAGE—Cotton twine and rope are quiet and dealers quote:

Baling twine	17½ @18½
Hemp twine, per doz	65 @75
Cotton twine	30 @50
Jute rope	13 @15
Cotton rope	32 @34
Manilla rope	21 @22
Sisal rope	19 @20
Tarred rope	16 @20

COTTON—The market is quiet to-day at the decline noted yesterday. Liverpool is reported dull and heavy at 9⅛d for uplands, with sales of 8,000 bales; this is a decline of ⅛d during the week. New York is quiet and weak at 18½c for midding, a decline of ⅜c during the week. The decline at this point during the week is also ⅜c on midding. Dealers to-day quote as follows:

Middling	17⅝
Low middling	17⅛
Good ordinary	16⅜
Ordinary	15⅜

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is quiet, but stocks are ample, and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 400, per dozen, at	16 @
" 500, " "	15½@
" 600, " "	15 @
" 700, " "	14 @
Candlewick, at	33 @35
Carpet-chain, white, at	31 @33
Carpet-chain, colored, at	30½@33

Southern yarns are held at 1@1½c under these figures.

COAL—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh, while the stock of Pomeroy and Ohio county, Ky., is exhausted. Quotations are as follows—delivered: Kentucky coal, 24c per bu; Indiana coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 32c.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS—The market is quiet, with considerable activity in seeds. Dealers quote as follows: Bone superphosphates, $45@60 per ton; bromophyte, $40 per ton. Seeds—Flaxseed, the oil mills are paying $1 50 per bushel; timothy, common to choice, $3 25@3 50; clover, common to choice, $6 25@6 50; English, $8 75@9; fall seed wheat, $1 55@1 85; extra qualities, recleaned, a shade higher. For large lots a discount could be had.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request and quotations for oranges and lemons are firm.

Oranges, per bbl	$10 00@12 00
Lemons, per box	6 00@ 0 00
Layer, raisins, per box, new	4 25@ 4 50
" " " old	3 25@ 3 50
Figs, per lb	20@ 24
Zante currants, per lb	11⅛@ 12½

HAY—There has been a moderate demand during the week, and prices are firm at $17@19 per ton on arrival. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $21 50@22 50 advance. Sales to-day 1 car load delivered at $21.

HEMP—Market quiet, and dealers quote raw hemp at $115@130 per ton; dressed at $230@250.

HIDES—The market is quiet and prices are undergoing no change. Dealers quote dry-flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 14@15c, and green-salted at 9½@10c per lb.

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LEATHER—The market is quiet. Dealers quote:

Oak sole tan	38@39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phila c'lf ℔	$1 50@1 60
Buffalo slautr	33@35	Hog skins ℔ dz	$5@8
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins	
Skirting	40@42	per doz	5@12
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per	
Calf city	1 20@1 30	doz	54@60
Bridles per doz	$45@60	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	40@50	per foot	24@28c

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a fair demand:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch per M	$ 55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	55 00@60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50@25 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	32 50
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed per M	27 50@30 00
Shingles, 18 inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 25@ 6 50
do 16 inch pine, per M	5 25
do 16 inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00
Lath, cut per M	2 75
Sawed	3 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A fair demand is reported at last week's figures. Dealers quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75@ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	57@ 62
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	63@ 66
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65@
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	58@ 63
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½'s	57@ 62
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	60@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs medium	56@ 60

NUTS—Market quiet as follows:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	16@18
Almonds, soft-shelled, per lb	20@25
Filberts, per lb	14@15
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	12@15
Naples walnuts, per lb	22
English walnuts, per lb	14
Pecans, lb	20@23

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

Oakum, per bale	$4 75@6 00
Tar, per bbl	5 00@5 50
Rosin, per bbl	3 75@6 00
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Turpentine, per gal	70@ 75

OILS—Market quiet.

Linseed oil	84@88	Gasoline	20@25
Lard oil	70@75	Bank oil	
Lard oil No. 2	60@65	Straits oil	70
Coal oil	26@28	Lubricating oil	30@45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18; shorts at $22; shipstuff $24@25 and middlings, $25 per ton.

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations. Paints—White lead pure, at 11@11½c; white lead No. 2, 8@11c. Colors—English red lead, 12½c per lb; American red lead, 11c per lb; English orange mineral, 15½c per lb; English Venetian red, 3½c per lb; French Rochelle ochre, 5c per lb; Paris white, 4c per lb.

PEANUTS—Market nearly bare of old. Some new crop received, and dealers quote at 8c; old crop, prime Virginia, at 13½c.

SALT—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Seven-bushel barrels, $2 60; small barrels, $2; small dairy, $3; table salt, small barrels, $3 50@3 75.

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 7¼@7½c. Grease is in light request at 5¼@7½c.

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK, &c—The market is very active in tin plate, especially for roofing, and prices have advanced 50c per box on plate; block tin has also advanced. Dealers quote as follows:

Tin Plate.	
10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 75
do IX do	14 75
12x12 IC do	12 75
do IX do	15 75
14x20 IC do	12 75
do IX do	15 75
do XX do	19 75
do XXX do	23 75
Roofing IC do	11 00
do IX do	14 00
10x14 IC Coke	10 75
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	45c
Small pigs	46c
Bar	47c
Copper.	
Braziers'	34c
Tinned	37c
Copper Bottoms	38c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	11c
do less than cask	11½c
Slab	10c
Fence Wire.	
Bright Wire	25 per cent. off list.
Gal'zed fence wire, white galvanized	
Sheet Iron.	
No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5@5½c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. Dealers quote cider vinegar at $7 00@9 per barrel, apple at $10, and wine at $12 per barrel.

WINDOW-GLASS—Dealers quote at 40 per cent. of new card rates, which are as follows for first quality: 6x8 to 8x10, $5 75; 8x11 to 10x13, $6 25; 8x14 to 10x15, $6 50; 11x14 to 12x18, $7 00; other sizes in proportion.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged, and dealers report an improved trade.

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$9 50@10 00
" " 2, "	8 00@ 8 50
" " 3, "	7 00@ 7 50
Painted B'kts	2 00@ 2 15
Cedar iron b'd	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd	7 50@10 00
Churns, No. 1,	10 00@10 50
" " 2, "	9 00@ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 00@ 8 50
Assorted	9 00@ 9 50
Wash-boards	2 15@ 2 40
Seives	1 75@ 2 25

WOOL—The market is still dull and drooping, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed, 38@43c; combing, ...; tub-washed, 63@67c; burry 5@10c less.

Grocery Market.

The market has been only moderately active, with no additional advance in coffee, but a decline in soft refined sugars.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, and 8s 15-oz at 17½c. Sales to-day 200 boxes.

CHEESE—The market is active and unchanged. Ohio Factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 300 boxes at 14½@15c.

COFFEE—The market is active, but without additional advance. The quotations are as follows:

Rios, fair to fancy	22½@25
Laguayra, as to quality	22½@25
Singapore, as to quality	28 @28
Java, Government, as to quality	29 @32

FISH—Dealers report the market advanced with a fair demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	100 lbs. Half-bbl.	15 lbs. Kit.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 2 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 50
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 2 whitefish	4 00@4 50	1 10
Sardines, for ¼ and ⅛ boxes	26 @ 37½	
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@ 1 30	
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@ 2 30	

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 80c@$1 for choice, per gallon.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 9⅛@9½c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6⅞@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 4½@4½c.

SUGARS—Prices are easy on refined; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of New Orleans, but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10⅞@11
Fair do	11⅛@11⅞
Fully fair do	11¾@12
Prime do	12 @12⅜
Choice do	12⅞@12¾
Crushed, powdered and granulated	13½@13⅞
A coffee	13 @13⅛
B coffee	12⅞@13
Extra C	12⅞@12⅞
C yellow	12⅜@12⅞
Circle C	12⅛@12⅜
Yellow	11⅜@12⅛
Demerara	12⅜@13⅛

Iron, Nail and Steel Market.

Nails are very firm at quotations, but no additional advance has been established. In other articles there is no change, though the stock of pig iron is diminishing. Trade fair.

IRON, WROUGHT—Bar, lb, 3 C. 3⅛@3½; Hoop, coopers', 5@6; Sheet, boiled, 5@5⅛; C C 7@7½; Boiler, 6@8¼; Nail rod, 8@8¼; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 7@8.

PIG IRON—The market is very active with moderate receipts:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$33 00@39 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	34 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	37 00@38 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry	34 00@36 00
Tennessee mill	33 00@34 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	63 00
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	50 00@52 00

Receipts for the week 200 tons. Sales 325.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 25 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 25 per keg.

NAILS—Prices are firm, while stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 50@4 50 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

PLOW WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs, 9c; iron plow slabs, 5½c; steel plow wings, 9½c, iron plow wings, 6c.

STEEL—Cast per lb, English, 20@22c; American, 15@18c; American blister, 10c; German, 14@15c.

Country Produce Market.

The market has undergone but few changes of any moment. Butter of medium grades continues to be in large supply. The trade has not been as large as it might be, in consequence of the continued restriction on shipments. Broom-corn has advanced very greatly in the Eastern market, but, as this market is bare, quotations cannot be given. Dried fruit has advanced 1@2c on apples and peaches.

APPLES—New of good size and quality will bring $1 75@4 per bbl, as to quality. Sales to-day 150 bbls at $1 50@3 25.

BEESWAX—Is firm, and dealers are quoting at 30c.

BEANS—Market quiet; prime white and navy command $3 50 per bushel; New York held at $3 50. Sales to-day 80 bushels.

BARK—Is in good request, and prime lots of chestnut oak command $10 per cord. Some sales are made by the car-load at $75 per load.

BROOMCORN—Out of the market and no quotations given.

BUTTER—The market is fully supplied; common country butter is held at 8@10c; fair at 12@18c; good at 14@18c; choice at 17@18c; W. R. at 20@22c; Fruit House 24@25c. Sales to-day 1,000 lbs at 10@18c; 1,095 lbs F. H. at 24@25c.

CABBAGE—From first hands $1 per barrel loose; from store $1 50 per bbl. Sales to-day 125 bbls at $1 50.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $15 per bbl; wild at $13.

CHESTNUTS—Dealers quote to the trade at $3@3 50 per bushel. Sales to-day 60 bushels.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 5@6c. Peaches will bring 8½@9c for halves and 6@6½c for quarters. Sales to-day 10,000 pounds quarters at 6½c.

EGGS—In demand, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 21@22c per doz, recount. Sales 500 dozen.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 65c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent tare on linen bags, for choice white.

GINSENG—Dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 85c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Dealers quote hominy at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, and grits at $5 25@5 50. Trade moderate.

HOPS—The new crop choice is quoted at 75c.

ONIONS—From first hands, loose, $2 25; from store, $2 75@3, packed. Sales to-day 20 bbls at $2 75@3.

POTATOES—The market is quiet. New are held at $2 per bbl, loose, and $2 50@2 75 in shipping order. Sales 200 bbls at $2 60@2 75.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 50@3 50 per dozen for fair to choice. Ducks at $3 per dozen. Sales to-day 75 dozen chickens at $2@3 50.

Flour and Grain Market.

The market for flour has been quiet all the week, and without change. Grain moves but slowly; it is in good demand, but receipts are not by any means what they should be.

FLOUR—The market is quiet to-day at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5 00@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy $8 00@8 75. Sales to-day of 400 bbls assorted at quotations; 100 A No. 1 at $6 75.

GRAIN—BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

WHEAT—Dealers quote at $1 30@1 45, on arrival. Sales to-day 350 bushels amber at $1 50.

CORN—Ear and shelled, on arrival, command 52@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on their figures to cover commissions, &c. Market very quiet.

OATS—New crop commands 35@38c on arrival. Sales to-day on track 760 bushels at 42c, and 700 bushels at 43c.

RYE—New is quoted at 77@80c on arrival. Sales to-day of 500 bushels at 85c, from store.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 10; new fall No. 1 at $1 15@1 20; No. 2 at $1 10, and rye malt at $1 10. Sales to-day of 1,000 bushels No. 1 fall at $1 18.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market has been quiet and steady all the week, the only change worth noting being a decline of ⅛c in clear sides, putting clear rib and clear sides at the same figures. The transactions of to-day, so far as reported, sum up as follows: Bacon—58 casks clear rib at 8⅛c; 36 casks shoulders at 7⅜c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7@7⅛c, clear rib at 7@7⅛c, shoulders at 6⅞@6⅞c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8⅛c; clear sides 8@8⅛c; shoulders 7⅛@7⅜c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16½c; plain canvased 13½@14½c; uncanvased 13@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13@13 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11@11½c.

Dry Goods Market.

The market is unchanged in prices, with a fair trade; dealers continuing last week's quotations, as follows: BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Cannelton, 13½c; Great Western, 13c; Anchor, 13c; Penn Mills, 13c; Eagle, 13c; Simon Kenton, 13c; Lone Star, 13c; Macon, 12½c; Tallassee, 13c; Kennedale, 13c; Eastern standards, 13½c; Osnaburgs 7-8, 13½@16c; do. 4-4, 16@19; Pepperell E, fine, 14; do. N, 13; do. O, 12; do. N, 11; Invincible, 13½. BLEACHED—Blackstone, A A, 15; Hope, 14; Langdon, 36-inch, 15; do. 34-inch, 13; Lonsdale, 17; Wamsutta, 21; New York Mills, 22; Pepperell 6-4, 25; do. 7-4, 28; do. 9-4, 36; do. 10-4, 41. WORSTED BRAIDS—Common colors, 55; High colors, 60. CAMBRICS—Paper, 11½@13. Glazed, 8@10½. PRINTS—Allens, 11½; Amoskeag, 10@10½; Cocheco, 11½@13½; Dunnels A, 11½; Lon. mourning, 11; Merrimac D, 11½; do. W, 12½; do. chintz, 12; Pacific, 11½; Spragues fancy, 11½; do frock, 11½; Bedford, 8; American, 11½; Dunnels fancy, 11½; Garners, 11; Arnolds, 9½@10; Hamiltons, 11½; Richmonds, 11½; Wamsutta, 8½; Gloucester, 11½. TICKINGS—Conestoga, g. m., 22; do extra, 26; Ever etts, 25; Falls City, 25; do A, 25; do A A, 30; do A A A, 35; Slaterhalls, 30. STRIPES—Amoskeags, 18; Albany 16; American, 12; Jewett City, 12. BROWN DRILLS—Stark A, 14; Pepperell, 14½; Laconia, 14; Winthrop, 12. DENIMS—Ogden A Brown, 15; Albany blue, 11; Amoskeag, 22½@24. GINGHAMS—Glasgow, 14; Lancaster, 16; Hartford, 11; Scotch, 25@35. CORSET JEANS—Bates, 15; Pepperell, 13; Amoskeag, 13; Androscoggin sateen, 15. SPOOL COTTON—Clark's 6-cord, 80; do enameled, 45; Stafford Bros., 37; Brooks, 75; Green & Daniels, 40; Stewart's, 40; J. & F. Coats, 80; Hadley, 75; Willimantic, 6-cord, 85; do enameled, 45. JEANS—Kentucky, 40@65; Eastern, 15@50.

Drug Market.

The market continues very active for the season, and without any changes. Dealers quote as follows: Alcohol, $2 05. Alum, 4½@5c. Calomel, lb, $1 18. Camphor, lb, 80@85c. Cochineal, lb, 90c. Chloroform, lb, $1 33. Copperas, bbls, lb, 2@2½c. Copperas, kegs, lb, 3½c. Cream Tartar, pure, 40c. Gum Opium, lb, $6 60. Indigo, lb, $1 40. Licorice, Calab, lb, 48@50c. Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb, (Jennings) 42@45c. Morphine, P & W., oz., $5 25. Madder, lb, 19c. Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal, $1 65. Oil, Sweet, gal, $1 35@1 50. Oil, Olive, gal, $2 25@3 50. Oil, Sperm, gallon, $2 25@2 50. Oil, tanners', gallon, 70@75c. Oil, bergamot, pound, $5 25@5 50. Oil, cassia, pound, $3 25. Oil, lemon, pound, $6 00. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $2 55. Rosin, bbl, $6@7. Soap, castile, Fr., 15@16c. Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb, 5c. Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb, 6c. Soda, sal, pound, 3½@4c. Soda, ash, pound, 4½@5c. Salts, Epsom, pound, 5c. Snuff, Maccaboy, pound, 80@85c. Snuff, Garrett's pack gross, $45 25@15 50. Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz., $15 50. Sulphur, roll, pound, 4@4½c. Saltpeter, commercial, pound, 11@12c. Saltpeter, pure, pound, 20@24c. Turpentine, bbls, gallon, 75c. Turpentine, cans, gallon, 78c. Venetian red, English, bbls, lb, 3½c. Venetian red, English, kegs, lb, 4c.

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—There is no change to note in the market for copper whiskies. Prices rule steady, and the demand is fair. Sales are made at $1 10@1 75 for steam copper, and $1 50@6 50 for sour-mash, as to age and brand.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is steady, though prices are influenced by highwines. Dealers report a fair demand, and prices range from 85c@$1 25, as to proof and brand.

HIGHWINES—Have been excited and higher, with considerable activity. Dealers quote to-day at 90c.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 90@1 95 per gal.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are unchanged at $1 05@1 15 per gal.

BRANDIES—Are in good supply. Dealers quote: Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 00; peach brandy $3 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES—Dealers report ample stocks, and quote: Port and sherry wine $1 75@2 50.

RUMS—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

ALE—Dealers quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has not been characterized by any excitement during the week, but has improved in the prices paid for lugs fully ¼c—the following quotations giving a correct representation of prices:

	Light.	Heavy.
Planters' comm'n lugs	$7 25@ 7 50	$7 25@ 7 50
Planters' good lugs	7 50@ 7 75	7 50@ 7 75
Common sound leaf	8 00@ 8 50	8 00@ 8 50
Medium sound leaf	8 50@10 00	8 50@10 00
Good sound leaf	10 00@14 00	11 00@13 00
Medium cutting leaf	12 00@16 00	12 00@16 00
Good to fine c'ting leaf	18 00@26 00	
Choice cutting leaf	28 50@30 50	
Bright wrappers nominal, from	30 00@60 00	

Notwithstanding the continued light receipts, the sales for the week are slightly in excess of last week, and as large as could be expected. The following table will show the sales for the week, the month and the current year to date. As the tobacco year ends on Tuesday next, the total sales will scarcely reach 48,000 hhds:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett	64	307	12,056
Louisville	91	443	10,123
Farmers'	48	182	7,878
Boone	23	175	7,694
Ninth-street	38	148	6,519
Planters'	30	91	3,349
Kentucky		5	30
Total	294	1,339	47,649

The sales to-day at four of the warehouses foot up 45 hhds, as per statements below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 5 hhds McLean county common leaf at $9 70, 9, 8 80, 8 60, 8 60; 2 hhds McLean county lugs at $7 90, 7 70.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Illinois leaf at $10 50, 10 25; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs at $7 60, 7 85; 1 hhd Green river leaf at $9; 1 hhd Larue county new leaf at $9.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 4 hhds Owen county cutting leaf, $17 75, 13 25, 19 25, 20 50; 2 hhds Owen county common leaf, 13 25 and 18 25; 4 hhds, Owen county lugs, 11, 9 20, 10 75, 10 75; 1 hhd Owen county trash, 7 10; 6 hhds Daviess county leaf, 10, 10 75, 11 25, 13, 11, 10; 2 hhds Warren county common leaf, 8 and 8 70; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs, 7 60 and 9 50; 1 hhd Hart county new leaf, 8 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 3 hhds Simpson county leaf, $8 20 to 8 90; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf, 19 25; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, 9 40 to 11; 2 hhds Hart county lugs 7 50 and 7 60; 1 hhd Hart county leaf, 13 25.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—DOWNING, BIRCH & CO.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1871.

The live stock business has been heavy during the past week. Trade has been fairly active, so drovers in most cases sold out without being compelled to go further. We can not say that they realized a profit in their transactions, but they accepted the situation.

CATTLE—Have arrived in large numbers; many of them were common and inferior in quality, which were hard to sell at any price; good stock sold readily at only fair prices. We believe that the low and medium grades sold lower the past week than at any time during the season. Good heavy shipping beeves met with ready sale at fair prices; it seems that this class of stock are now in more demand than they have been for months. We quote for best heavy for shipment, $4 50@5; good choice sold at $4@4 25. Best butchers' stuff sold at $3 75@4; and good medium sold at $3@3 50; and tailings at $1 50@2 50 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milkers are in demand and sell as to quality from $30@50.

SHEEP—The market seems good, with liberal receipts. We quote for best heavy at $3 75@4, and good at $3@3 50 per 100 lbs; mixed lots sold at $1 50@2 50 per head.

HOGS—The receipts have been large for the season. The weather still remains too warm for packing purposes. Notwithstanding the weather some of the packers have entered the market, and bought a good many, [illegible] to feed until the weather [illegible] can slaughter them. The market [illegible] is pens sold, and we might add that [illegible] advanced fully 25 cents per 100 lbs. [illegible] still think that it is to the interest of [illegible] to hold their hogs until the weather [illegible] we believe that they will be enabled to [illegible] ter prices. We quote for best heavy at $[illegible] and light at $3 50@3 75 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Are still going South, find a market. Twelve car loads have been shipped during the week; 6 cars to New Orleans, 4 to Atlanta, 1 to Canton and 1 to West Point.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	1,[illegible]
Sheep	1,[illegible]
Hogs	4,[illegible]
Horses and mules	2[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cattle, arrivals 800 head for to-day, making 6,700 head for the week; the market is quicker at ¼@½c advance on medium; the range of prices was 9c for Texans to 11½c for fat Kentucky, with a few selections at 12c; 3 cars of fair 7¼ cwt Illinois sold at 10½c; 3 cars of Virginia, 6½ cwt, at 10c; the markets are all cleaned up, with cooler weather setting in. Sheep, receipts 2,000 head for to-day and 18,000 head for the week; the market has not as yet improved the market, save helping sellers to nearly clear the pens; a car of 85 lbs roughish Indiana sold at 4½c; 2 cars of 95 lbs Kentucky at 5⅛c; a car of 71 lbs Ohio at 5c; a car of 73 lbs State lambs at 7⅛c. Hogs, 29 cars in and 16 cars due; total receipts so far this week 28,200 head; the market is still weaker, or 4½@4⅝c for live and 5⅞@6⅛c for dressed; 2 cars of 210 lbs Ohio hogs sold alive at 4⅝c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—Cattle, receipts 170 head to-day, making 4,109 head or 246 cars, a reduction of 300 cars from the same time last week; none of the arrivals were offered for sale. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,398 head; the market is slow and heavy for Western; Canada are quiet and unchanged; sales of 567 head of Michigan sheep, ranging from 80 to 89 lbs, at $4 20@4 62½; 521 head of Ohio, ranging from 70 to 90 lbs, at $3 50@4 75; 180 head of Canada lambs, averaging 87 lbs, at $6 12½@6 50. Hogs, receipts 5,783 head; the market is very dull and heavy, and the demand is light; sales of 2,674 head at $4 25@4 37½ for medium to good.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Cattle, the market was affected by the rain storm; receipts 646 head short of those of last week, and the average quality good; the highest price paid was 7c for a selected lot of 15 head, averaging 1,630 lbs; fair butchering steers, of medium weights, sold at 6@6½c, and lighter at 5½@5¾c; coarse and inferior brought 4¼@4½c. Milch cows, the receipts were small and sold at $35@70 ℔ head. Sheep and lambs, receipts 47 cars against 75 cars last week; the market is dull; we quote sheep at $4 50@6 50; lambs at $5@7. Hogs, receipts 6,000 head in excess of those of last week, the demand is local; the sales aggregated 1,500 head; State $4 37½@4 75; extras $5; Western $5@5 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 111⅞@112, sold up to 112⅛ and closed at 111⅞. Loans were made mostly at flat.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $34,489,000.

The exports of gold to-day were $48,565, and for the week $413,681.

The Government bond market has been steady all day, with limited transactions.

The Stock market was firm until the publication of the bank statement, when it became heavy. Rock Island and Wabash were moderately active.

The bank statement for the week shows the following changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$2,121,500
Specie, increase	500,700
Legal-Tenders, decrease	344,200
Deposits, decrease	448,800
Circulation, increase	165,500

The Money market has been easier at 5@7 ℔ cent.

State securities are dull but steady. Tennessees are moderately active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	118⅛
Coupons of 1862	114⅞
Coupons of 1864	114⅛
Coupons of 1865	114⅛
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅛
Coupons of 1867	113⅜
Coupons of 1868	113⅝
Ten-forties	109⅜
Currency 6's	110⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93⅛	Old Virginia	65⅛
Old Tennessee	66	Old N. Carolina	38⅛
New Tennessee	66	New N. Carolina	19⅜
New Virginia	63		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	Rock Island	100
Western U. Tel'gh	66	New Jersey Cent'l	106⅞
Quicksilver	17⅛	St. Paul	55
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	75⅛
Do. preferred	12	Tol. & Wabash	60⅛
Adams Express	83⅛	Do. preferred	78
Wells & Fargo	45	Ft. Wayne	95
American Express	54	Terre Haute	18
U. S. Express	54	Do. preferred	50
Pacific Mail	47¼	Chicago & Alton	112⅜
N. Y. Central, con	88⅞	Do. preferred	115
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	83⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅜
Erie	28	C. C. & C.	82
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	135
Harlem	121	Lake Shore	86⅞
Do. preferred	121	C. C. & Ind. C.	17⅛
Reading	107⅛	Ill. Cent	125
Michigan Central	11⅛	Union Pacific	25⅜
Pittsburgh	120⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101⅛
Northwestern	60⅜	Union Pac. bonds	83⅛
Do. preferred	85⅛		

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market steady with a moderate demand; middling uplands 18⅝c. Flour, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 22,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6 10@6 50; common to good extra $6 70@7; good to choice $6 95@7 40; white wheat extra $7 00@7 75; Ohio extras $6 95@7 50. St. Louis $7 35@9 25. Rye flour, the market is unchanged. Cornmeal, the market is unchanged. Whisky, the market is lower at 94½c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 242,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 55; winter red Western $1 58@1 60; white Western $1 60@1 63; white Michigan $1 75; amber Michigan $1 67. Rye, Barley and Malt are unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 51,000 bushels; Western mixed 77½@80⅛c. Oats, the market is easier; receipts 84,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 51@52½c. Hay, the market is unchanged. Hops, the market is firm at 35@55c for 1871; 20@30c for 1870; 10@20c for 1869. Leather is steady; South American 26@29c and Orinoco 24@27½c. Wool, the market is firm; extra Ohio 65c; unwashed 45@48c; pulled 55@62½c. Coffee, the market is lower; Rio 18@20c. Sugar, the market is quiet; fair to good refining 8¾@9½c; Cuba 8⅞@9½c. Molasses, the market is dull. Rice 7½@8⅜c. Petroleum, crude 14@14½c and refined 23@23½c. Spirits turpentine is steady at 68@70c. Pork, the market is firm; mess $13; seller January $13 37½@13 50. Beef and Cut Meats are unchanged. Middles are quiet. Lard is firmer; No. 1 prime steam 9¼@10c and kettle rendered 10⅛c. Butter, the market is quiet; Western 12@25c. Cheese, the market is dull at 10@13c.

Metals—Manufactured Copper, Ingot, Lake Superior 23⅞@23⅝c. Pig iron, Scotch $38@40; American $33@38. Bar iron $80 for English and American. Sheet iron, Russia 17⅛@18c gold. Nails are steady; cut $4 50, clinch $6@6 50 for horse-shoe 19@28c.

DRY GOODS—The market is generally quiet, but prices are pretty steady for all staple fabrics. We quote Appleton A heavy brown sheetings at 14c; Atlantic A at 13½c; Pequot A at 14c; Pocasset Canoe at 13c; Medford at 13½c; Broadway at 11½c; Agawam F at 11c; Indian Head at 13½c; do 48-inch at 18c; do 40-inch at 16c; do 36-inch at 11c; Lancaster 10-4 sheetings at 42c; Monadnock 9-4 do at 37½c; do 10-4 do at 40c; do 11-4 do at 48c; Appleton brown drills at 14c; Stark A do at 13½c; Massachusetts G do at 12c; Congress wigans at 11c; Red Cross do at 12c; Amoskeag corset jeans at 13½c; Bates' do at 14c; Naumkeag sateens at 15½c; American stripes at 11½@12½c; Jewett City do at 11½@12½c; Sheridan A at 10c; do G at 11c; Pittsfield at 7c; Amoskeag at 18@19c; Hamilton, Manchester and Pacific delaines at 20c, and imperial reps at 25c; Dunnell's, Hartel's, American and Pacific Mills fancy prints at 11½c; Hartel's Swiss rubies and greens 11½@12c; Washington Turkey reds at 12c; Allen's do at 12c; Simpson's mourning at 11c, and Sprague's shirtings at 10½@11c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; low middling 17¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; family $6 65@6 85. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; sales $1 38@1 40. Corn is scarce and firm at 46@50c for new and old ear. Rye is in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 75@78c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 35@40c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Coffee, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Linseed oil is dull and the market unsettled; no sales. Lard oil is scarce and firm at 79@80c. Eggs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 20c. Butter, the demand is fair and market firm at 20@24c. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm at 14@14½c. Clover seed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 9½@10c. Flaxseed, the market is dull and prices have declined to $2 75@3, but is better from store. Pork, the market is dull and prices are nominal; mess $13 50. Lard is in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales of kettle rendered at 9c. Bulk meats, the demand is light but holders are firm; nominally 6⅛c for shoulders; 6½@7c for sides. Bacon, the demand is light but holders are firm; shoulders 7⅛c; clear rib and clear sides 8¼c. Green Meats are offered at 4½c, 6⅛c and 6¾c. Hogs are scarce and firm at $4 25@4 50. Cattle, the heavy receipts depress the market; sales at $3@4. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Flour, the market is firm for low grades but prices are entirely unchanged. Wheat, the market is better but slow; No 3 red fall $1 34; No 2 do $1 44@1 45. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed on the track 40½@42c. Oats, the market is unchanged; mixed on the track 31c. Barley, the market is slow; No 2 Wisconsin and Minnesota 70c. Rye, the market is better; No 2 64@65c. Whisky, the market is steady at 89c. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Mess pork is quiet at $13. Bacon, the market is quiet for order lots; sales of shoulders at 7½c; clear rib sides at 8c; clear sides 8½c. Lard is firm at 9@9½c. Hogs and Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels of flour, 19,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of corn, 11,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels barley, 3,000 bushels rye, 570 head hogs, 1,465 head cattle.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is steady at 17½c; receipts for the past day 2,615 bales; shipments 2,750 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $5 25 @6 25. Corn, the market is active; new 55c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 50c. Hay, prairie $18; Western $25@30. Bran, the market is quiet at $25@27 50. Mess pork is easy at $14. Lard, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Bacon, the market is quiet; shoulders 8c; sides 9@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Flour, the market is dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extras $7 25@8 50; Indiana and Ohio $7@7 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices [illegible]; Ohio and Indiana red $1 55@1 58. Rye 80@85c. Corn, the market is firm; yellow 80c; mixed Western 78@80c. Oats, the market is unchanged. Petroleum, crude 18@18½c and refined 28c. Whisky, the market is less active; Western [illegible]@95c.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; low middling 16½c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm, but prices are unchanged. Grain, the market is steady at the last quotations. Cornmeal 55@75c. Bacon, the market is unchanged; shoulders 8c; plain and sugar-cured hams 15@16c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Flour, the market is [illegible] and market firm. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 55@1 61. Corn, the market is firmer; mixed Western 80c. Oats, the market is firmer at 46@51c. Provisions are firm. Butter, Western 16@23c. Whisky, prices are nominal at 94@95c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Western produce, grain, groceries and provisions are nominally unchanged. Sterling exchange 121; sight drafts ⅛@⅜ discount. Gold 112⅜.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton, ordinary 15c; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 18c; middling 18⅝c; middling Alabama 18⅝c; middling Orleans 19⅛c; middling Texas 19⅛c; the market is quiet; sales of 900 bales for export; 1,221 bales for spinning; speculation and in transit, none; sales of 19,000 bales for future delivery: October 18 1-16c, November 18⅛c, December 18⅜c, January 18⅜c, February 18⅝c, March 19⅛c and April 19⅜c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is easier; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 17⅝@17⅞c; middling 18c; sales of 3,300 bales; receipts 1,877 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,275 bales and to Philadelphia 382 bales; stock 49,427 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 17⅜@17⅜c.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 17⅛@17⅜c.

OCTOBER.

I.

I would not die in May:
[illegible] drift with blooms of white like billows on the deep,
And whispers from the lilac bush across my senses sweep,
That mind me of a girl I knew when life was always May,
Who filled my nights with starry hopes that faded out by day—
When time is full of wedding-days, and nests of robins brim
Til overflows their wicker sides the old familiar hymn—
The window brightens like an eye, the cottage door swings wide,
The boys come homeward, one by one, and bring a smiling bride,
The fire-fly shows her signal light, the patridge beats his drum,
And all the world gives promise of something sweet to come—
Ah, who would die on such a day?
Ah, who would die in May?

II.

I would not die in June:
When looking up with faces quaint the pansies grace the sod,
And looking down, the willows see their doubles in the flood—
When blessing God we breathe again the roses in the air,
And lilies light the fields along with their immortal wear
[illegible] they lit the Sermon of the Saviour on the Mount,
And glorified the story they evermore recount—
Through pastures blue the flocks of God go trooping one by one
And turn their golden fleeces round to dry them in the sun—
When calm as Galilee the grain is rippling in the wind
And nothing dying anywhere but something that has sinned—
Ah, who would die in life's own noon?
Ah, who would die in June?

III.

But when October comes,
And poplars drift their leafage down in flakes of gold below,
And beeches burn like twilight fires that used to tell of snow,
And maples bursting into flame set all the hills a-fire,
And summer from her evergreens sees paradise draw nigher—
A thousand sunsets all at once distill like Hermon's dew
And linger on the waiting woods and stain them through and through,
As if all earth had blossomed out, on grand Corinthian flower,
To crown Time's graceful capital for just one gorgeous hour!
They strike their colors to the king of all the stately throng—
He comes in pomp, October! To him all times belong:
The frost is on his sandals but the flush is on his cheeks,
September sheaves are in his arms, June voices when he speaks—
The elms lit bravely like a torch within a Grecian hand,
See where they light the monarch on through all the splendid land!
The sun puts on a human look behind the hazy fold,
The mid-year moon of silver is struck anew in gold,
In honor of the very day that Moses saw of old;
For in the burning bush that blazed as quenchless as a sword,
The old Lieutenant first beheld October and the Lord!
Ah, then October let it be—
I'll claim my dying day from thee!
[B. T. Taylor.

SMALL TALK.

THE FATE OF CHICAGO.

There was a bovine of Chicago,
She made up her mind to let law go;
This wicked old tramp
Kicked over a lamp,
And away on the winds went Chicago.

"HAVE a snake?" is the San Francisco interrogation for drinks.

PAULINE MARKHAM has taken to the legitimate drama and will soon start as a star.

FORTY rural editors of Tennessee are in the hands of their friends for Public Printer.

THE Bos. Po.'s report that Pauline Markham is studying legitimate drama under Matilda Heron is probably Heroneous.

THE New York Herald finds itself alluding to Brownlow as "that wrathful and remorseless old mouthpiece of sulphurous Satanism, who stalks back from the fringe of the grave."

THE Chicago Evening Journal says: "If thine enemy hunger, the correct thing is to give [illegible] after dark, and, when he strikes a match to light it, shout 'incendiary,' and assist at his lynching."

EXCERPT from a French Journal: "Echo of American news: On the 15th courant, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, grandson of Prince Jerome, was married to the grand-daughter of the celebrated American humorist, Daniel Webster."

A FARO bank for females has been opened in San Francisco, with a capital of $100,000. They call it a "Ladies' Social Club Room," and the gentlemanly and courteous proprietor was knocked down and dragged out of it a few nights since.

THE Golden Age says of the hanging of Wilson: "The spectacle of a man on the gallows, with three inches of steel driven into his body by a New Testament, ought to take all the brag out of us, and make every Christian hide [illegible] for shame."

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "The names [illegible] five cadet midshipmen recently dismissed from the Naval Academy for 'hazing' will not be officially promulgated, as the dismissal itself is considered sufficient punishment. Numerous letters have been received asking for their reinstatement. A young gentleman of this city, one of the unfortunates, is now suffering on a bed of sickness from the effects of being held an hour under a well, and was thrown into a river besides, by these ex-cadet midshipmen."

COLONELS W. L. SMITH, (Louyeh Smiftch), Interpreter, Jasoneechoolah, Tahseekakyahea Goocumee, Suyatah Oogoocoboo, Cheeliantauskoh, Cheesawheel Sicayahnee, Amahneetah, Teesayahgah, Wahkeegoo, Chasee, Asickee, Jim Chunoolaska, Aneeteh, Samsonee Oogoocohoo, Ooneenageetahee, Ooocenawatahee, Oolahnahsteeskeh, Jansonnee, John Losses, Suehquerah, Sequahbe, Lawrah, Alex. Hornbuckle, and Squaws Cheeyanahstah, Walleekeeneh, Nacee and Wakee, have arrived at Raleigh, where they are to play an aboriginal game of base ball.

WENDELL PHILLIPS talks thus to the bibulous Bostonians: "If there isn't statesmanship [illegible] law, and morality and Christianity enough [illegible] cure the drinking habits of our great cities, the Republic is just as much fated to go down as the Roman Republic was; and your children will live to see the soldier on horseback, or the aristocracy, fortified in wealth, who will take possession of the Government. Every great city in the United States is ruled to-day by a mob. [Applause.] And there isn't a Mayor from the city of Boston to San Francisco, due west, who was not elected by the grog-shops of his own city. Not one."

THE Chicago Times talks in this highly reprehensible manner: "A planter has suggested to the New Orleans Picayune that the great fire must have left large numbers of Chicago laborers homeless and destitute, and that an effort should be made to set a number of them to work on Louisiana plantations. The Picayune stupidly thinks the suggestion a capital one. There are reasons as plenty as broken bricks why laborers will not and should not go to Louisiana. The first and sufficient one is, that every man who is able and willing to handle lumber, to clear away debris, to swing a hammer or drive a saw, is wanted right here in Chicago. Another reason, if another is wanted, is that Chicago laborers [illegible]en who would, if they could, or could, [illegible] would, work efficiently on the cotton and [illegible] plantations of Louisiana, beneath the blazing sun of that latitude. They have had some experience of hot weather, and they don't like it."

PERRY JOSLIN, one of the oldest and perhaps the most eccentric of the newspaper men of Michigan, after several years of retirement is again editor of the Saginaw Enterprise, the leading journal of Northern Michigan, which he has enlarged to a thirty-six column sheet. The Enterprise was started in backwoods times, and the first of its daily editions were worked off on a hand-press by Mr. Joslin himself, who has the reputation of being the most accomplished practical printer in Michigan. The type-setting for the Enterprise is done with as much care as is [illegible] in book-work, there being as much [illegible] taken to secure even spacing between words as is taken to secure correct orthography. A peculiarity of the Enterprise is that it publishes no liquor advertisements. Though a member of no temperance society, Mr. Joslin has never been known to permit the printing of a liquor advertisement in his paper, and any word or sentence which alludes in any way to intoxicating drinks is carefully eliminated from all manuscripts or selections intended for the Enterprise. Immense quantities of whisky are drunk and sold in the two Saginaws, but this peculiar daily newspaper flourishes without it, and makes out to be as interesting as the other Michigan papers.

In this w[illegible] the man who, riding over gory [illegible] on the dead, moves onward to [illegible] welcomed by the multitudes with wild [illegible] and they place upon his brow the [illegible] triumph. But the man who, in the [illegible] chambers of his soul, without clash of arms or smoke of battle, achieves the thorough conquest of himself, on his brow, amid the hallelujahs of heaven, God shall place a royal diadem.—[Rev. H. Moore.

What we habituate ourselves to admire, we [illegible] associate with; and what we associate with we gradually imitate and adopt its features [illegible] own lives. They who associate with the [illegible] are much stronger than they who go out [illegible] fight the evil. Christianity would never [illegible] had it been a system of mere ne[illegible] it had not trained its disciples to bit[illegible] and intense and direct opposition of [illegible] heathenish and corrupt.

[illegible] sermons have I heard in [illegible] dissertation on the mysteries of [illegible] divine mission of the clergy, on [illegible] succession, on bishops, and justification [illegible] the theory of good works, and verbal [illegible] and the efficacy of the sacraments; [illegible] never during these thirty wonderful years, [illegible] one that I can recollect on common honesty, or those primitive commandments, "Thou shalt not lie" and "Thou shalt not steal."—[Froude.

An old saying is, that Providence helps those who help themselves; but many of the children of this world help those who do not help themselves. If a man or woman sets out to be taken care of, as the lilies of the field are clothed, without his or her own labor, ten to one but the undertaking will be successful. If one member of a family assumes an attitude of [illegible] the rest presently assent to it. [illegible] is too delicate to do this or that, so Sophia [illegible] her own task and Jane's also; and nobody [illegible] Sophia or considers that she is doing more [illegible] is right. And, as we are very apt to love [illegible] those who cost us most sacrifices and self-[illegible], ten to one the most helpless and improv[illegible] member of a family will be the pet of all [illegible].

POOR MISS FINCH.

A Domestic Story.

BY WILKIE COLLINS,

Author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," etc.

REPRINTED FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

PART THE FIRST.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

HE SEES LUCILLA.

The first impression which poor Miss Finch produced on Nugent Dubourg was precisely the same as the first impression which she had produced on me.

"Good Heavens!" he cried. "The Dresden Madonna! The Virgin of San Sisto!"

Lucilla had already heard from me of her extraordinary resemblance to the chief figure in Raphael's renowned picture. Nugent's blunt outburst of recognition passed unnoticed by her. She stopped short, in the middle of the room—startled, the instant he spoke, by the extraordinary similarity of his tone and accent to the tone and accent of his brother's voice.

"Oscar," she asked, nervously, "are you behind me? or in front of me?" Oscar laughed, and answered "Here!"—speaking behind her. She turned her head toward the place in front of her, from which Nugent had spoken. "Your voice is wonderfully like Oscar's," she said, addressing him timidly. "Is your face exactly like his face too? May I judge for myself of the likeness between you? I can only do it in one way—by my touch."

Oscar advanced, and placed a chair for his brother by Lucilla's side.

"She has eyes in the tips of her fingers," he said. "Sit down, Nugent, and let her pass her hand over your face."

Nugent obeyed him in silence. Now that the first impression of surprise had passed away, I observed that a marked change was beginning to assert itself in his manner.

Little by little, an unnatural constraint got possession of him. His fluent tongue found nothing to talk about. His easy movements altered in the strangest way until they almost became the movements of a slow, awkward man. He was more like his brother than ever, as he sat down in the chair to submit himself to Lucilla's investigation. She had produced, at first sight—as well as I can judge—some impression on him for which he had not been prepared; causing some mental disturbance in him which he was for the moment unable to control. His eyes looked up at her, spell-bound; his color came and went; his breath quickened audibly when her fingers touched his face.

"What's the matter?" said Oscar, looking at him in surprise.

"Nothing is the matter," he answered, in the low absent tone of a man whose mind was secretly pursuing its own train of thought.

Oscar said no more. Once, twice, three times Lucilla's hand passed slowly over Nugent's face. He submitted to it silently, gravely, immovably—a perfect contrast to the talkative, lively young man of half an hour since. Lucilla employed a much longer time in examining him than she had occupied in examining me.

While the investigation was proceeding, I had leisure to think again over what had passed between Nugent and me on the subject of Lucilla's blindness before she entered the room. My mind had by this time recovered its balance. I was able to ask myself what this young fellow's daring idea was really worth. Was it within the range of possibility that a sense so delicate as the sense of sight, lost for one-and-twenty years, could be restored by any means short of a miracle? It was monstrous to suppose it; the thing could not be. If there had been the faintest chance of giving my poor dear back the blessing of sight, that chance would have been tried by competent persons years and years since. I was ashamed of myself for having been violently excited at the moment by the new thought which Nugent had started in my mind; I was honestly indignant at his uselessly disturbing me with the vainest of all vain hopes. The one wise thing to do in the future, was to caution this flighty and inconsequent young man to keep his mad notion about Lucilla to himself—and to dismiss it from my own thoughts at once and forever.

Just as I arrived at that sensible resolution, I was recalled to what was going on in the room by Lucilla's voice, addressing me by my name.

"The likeness is wonderful," she said. "Still, I think I can find a difference between them."

(The only difference between them was in the contrast of complexion and in the contrast of manner—both of these being dissimilarities which appealed more or less directly to the eye.)

"What difference do you find?" I asked.

She slowly came toward me, with an anxious, perplexed face, pondering as she advanced.

"I can't explain it," she answered, after a long silence.

When Lucilla left him, Nugent rose from his chair. He abruptly—almost roughly—took his brother's hand. He spoke to his brother in a strangely excited, feverish, headlong way.

"My dear fellow, now I have seen her, I congratulate you more heartily than ever. She is charming; she is unique. Oscar! I could almost envy you, if you were any one else!"

Oscar was radiant with delight. His brother's opinion ranked above all human opinions in his estimation. Before he could say a word in return, Nugent left him as abruptly as he had approached him; walking away by himself to the window—and standing there, looking out.

Lucilla had not heard him. She was still pondering, with the same perplexed face. The likeness between the twins was apparently weighing on her mind—an unsolved problem that vexed and irritated it. Without any thing said by me to lead to resuming the subject, she returned obstinately to the assertion that she had just made.

"I tell you again I am sensible of a difference between them," she repeated—"though you don't seem to believe me."

I interpreted this uneasy reiteration as meaning that she was rather trying to convince herself than to convince me. In her blind condition it was doubly and trebly embarrassing not to know one brother from the other. I understood her unwillingness to acknowledge this—I felt (in her position) how it would have irritated me. She was waiting—impatiently waiting—for me to say something on my side. I am, as you know already, an indiscreet woman. I innocently said one of my rash things.

"I believe whatever you tell me, my dear," I answered. "You can find out a difference between them, I have no doubt. Still, I own I should like to see it put to the proof."

Her color rose. "How?" she asked, abruptly.

"Try your touch alternately on both their faces," I suggested, "without knowing beforehand which position they each of them occupy. Make three trials—leaving them to change their places or not, between each trial, just as they please. If you guess which is which correctly three times following, there will be the proof that you can really lay your hand on a difference between them."

Lucilla shrank from accepting the challenge. She drew back a step, and silently shook her head. Nugent, who had overheard me, turned round suddenly from the window, and supported my proposal.

"A capital notion!" he burst out. "Let's try it! You don't object, Oscar—do you?"

"I object?" cried Oscar, amazed at the bare idea of his opposing any assertion of his will to the assertion of his brother's will. "If Lucilla is willing, I say Yes with all my heart."

The two brothers approached us, arm in arm. Lucilla, very reluctantly, allowed herself to be persuaded into trying the experiment. Two chairs, exactly alike, were placed in front of her. At a sign from Nugent, Oscar silently took the chair on her right. By this arrangement the hand which she had used in touching Nugent's face would be now the hand that she would employ in touching Oscar's face. When they were both seated I announced that we were ready. Lucilla placed her hands on their faces, right and left, without the faintest idea in her mind of the positions which the two relatively occupied.

After first touching them with both hands, and both together, she tried them separately next, beginning with Oscar, and using her right hand only. She left him for Nugent; again using her right hand—then came back to him again—then returned to Nugent—hesitated—decided—tapped Nugent lightly on the head.

"Oscar!" she said.

Nugent burst out laughing. The laugh told her, before any of us could speak, that she had made a mistake at the first attempt.

"Try again, Lucilla," said Oscar, kindly.

"Never!" she answered, angrily stepping back from both of them. "One mystification is enough."

Nugent tried next to persuade her to renew the experiment. She checked him sternly at the first word.

"Do you think if I won't do it for Oscar," she said, "that I would do it for you? You laughed at me. What was there to laugh at? Your brother's features are your features; your brother's hair is your hair; your brother's hight is your hight. What is there so very ridiculous—with such a resemblance as that—in a poor blind girl like me mistaking you one for the other? I wish to preserve a good opinion of you, for Oscar's sake. Don't turn me into ridicule again, or I shall be forced to think that your brother's good heart is not yours also!"

Nugent and Oscar looked at each other, petrified by this sudden outbreak; Nugent, of the two, being the most completely overwhelmed by it.

I attempted to interfere and put things right. My easy philosophy and my volatile French nature failed to see any adequate cause for this vehement exhibition of resentment on Lucilla's part. Something in my tone, as I suppose, only added to her irritation. I, in my turn, was checked sternly at the first word.

"You proposed it," she said; "you are the most to blame." I hastened to make my apologies (inwardly remarking that the habit of raising a storm in a tea-cup is a growing habit with the rising generation in England). Nugent followed me with more apologies on his side. Oscar supported us with his superior influence. He took Lucilla's hand, kissed it, and whispered something in her ear. The kiss and the whisper acted like a charm. She held out her hand to Nugent; she put her arm round my neck and embraced me with all her own grace and sweetness. "Forgive me," she said to us gently. "I wish I could learn to be patient. But, oh, Mr. Nugent, it is sometimes so hard to be blind!" I can repeat the words; but I can give no idea of the touching simplicity with which they were spoken—of her innocently earnest anxiety to win her pardon. She so affected Nugent that he too—after a look at Oscar which said, "May I?"—kissed the hand that she offered to him. As his lips touched her she started. The bright flush which always indicated the sudden rising of a thought in her mind flew over her face. She unconsciously held Nugent's hand in her own, absorbed in the interest of realizing the new thought. For a moment she stood, still as a statue, consulting with herself. The moment passed, she dropped Nugent's hand and turned brightly to me.

"Will you think me very obstinate?" she asked.

"Why, my love?"

"I am not satisfied yet. I want to try again."

"No! no! At any rate, not to-day."

"I want to try again," she repeated. "Not in your way. In a way of my own that has just come into my head." She turned to Oscar. "Will you humor me in this?" It is needless to set down Oscar's reply. She turned to Nugent. "Will you?"

"Only say what you wish me to do!" he answered.

"Go with your brother," she said, "to the other end of the room. I know where you are each of you standing at this end. Madame Pratolungo will lead me to the place, and will put me just within reach of both your hands. I want each of you in turn (arrange by a sign between yourselves which is to begin) to take my hand, and hold it for a moment, and then drop it. I have an idea that I can distinguish between you in that way—and I want very much to try it."

The brothers went silently to the other end of the room. I led Lucilla, after them, to the place in which they stood. At my suggestion Nugent was the first to take her hand, as she had requested, to hold it for a moment, and then to drop it.

"Nugent!" she said, without the slightest hesitation.

"Quite right," I answered.

She laughed gayly. "Go on! Puzzle me if you possibly can."

The brothers noiselessly changed places. Oscar took her hand, standing exactly where Nugent had stood.

"Oscar!" she said.

"Right again," I told her.

At a sign from Nugent, Oscar took her hand for the second time. She repeated his name. At a sign from me the brothers noiselessly placed themselves one on either side of her—Oscar on the left, Nugent on the right. I gave them the signal, and they each took one of her hands at the same moment. This time she waited a little longer before she spoke. When she did speak she was right once more. She turned, smiling, toward the left side, pointed to him as he stood by her, and said, "Oscar!"

We were all three equally surprised. I examined Oscar's hand and Nugent's hand alternately. Except the fatal difference in the color, they were, to all intents and purposes, the same hands—the same size, the same shape, the same texture of skin; no scar or mark on the hand of one to distinguish it from the hand of the other. By what mysterious process of divination had she succeeded in discovering which was which?

She was unwilling, or unable, to reply to that question plainly.

"Something in me answers to one of them and not to the other," she said.

"What is it?" I asked.

"I don't know. It answers to Oscar. It doesn't answer to Nugent—that's all."

She stopped any further inquiries by proposing that we should finish the evening with some music in her own sitting-room, on the other side of the house. When we were seated together at the piano-forte—with the twin brothers established as our audience at the other end of the room—she whispered in my ear,

"I'll tell you!"

"Tell me what?"

"How I know which is which, when they both of them take my hand. When Oscar takes it, a delicious tingle runs from his hand into mine, and steals all over me. I can't describe it any better than that."

"I understand. And when Nugent takes your hand, what do you feel?"

"Nothing!"

"And that is how you found out the difference between them down stairs?"

"That is how I shall always find out the difference between them. If Oscar's brother ever attempts to play tricks upon my blindness (he is quite capable of it—he laughed at my blindness!), that is how I shall find him out. I told you before I saw him that I hated him. I hate him still."

"My dear Lucilla!"

"I hate him still!"

She struck the first chords on the piano with an obstinate frown on her pretty brow. Our little evening concert began.

CHAPTER THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

HE PUZZLES MADAME PRATOLUNGO.

I was far from sharing Lucilla's opinion of Nugent Dubourg.

His enormous self-confidence was, to my mind, too amusing to be in the least offensive. I liked the spirit and gayety of the young fellow. He came much nearer than his brother did to my ideal of the dash and resolution which ought to distinguish a man on the right side of thirty. So far as my experience of them went, Nugent was (in the popular English phrase) good company and Oscar was not. My nationality leads me to attach great importance to social qualities. The higher virtues of a man only show themselves occasionally on compulsion. His social qualities come familiarly in contact with us every day of our lives. I like to be cheerful; I am all for the social qualities.

There was one little obstacle in those early days which set itself up between my sympathies and Nugent.

I was thoroughly at a loss to understand the impression which Lucilla had produced on him.

The same restraint which had, in such a marked manner, subdued him at his first interview with her, still fettered him in the time when they afterward became better acquainted with one another. He was never in high spirits in her presence. Mr. Finch could talk him down without difficulty if Mr. Finch's daughter happened to be by. Even when he was vaporing about himself, and telling us of the wonderful things he meant to do in painting, Lucilla's appearance was enough to check him, if she happened to come into the room. On the first day when he showed me his American sketches (I define them, if you ask my private opinion, as false pretenses of art, by a dashing amateur)—on that day he was in full flow, marching up and down the room, smacking his forehead, and announcing himself quite gravely as "the coming man" in landscape painting. "My mission, Madame Pratolungo, is to reconcile humanity and nature. I propose to show (on an immense scale) how nature (in her grandest aspects) can adapt herself to the spiritual wants of mankind. In your joy or your sorrow nature has subtle sympathies with you, if you only know where to look for them. My pictures—no! my poems in color—will show you. Multiply my works, as they certainly will be multiplied, by means of prints, and what does Art become in my hands? A Priesthood! In what aspect do I present myself to the public? As a mere landscape painter? No! As Grand Consoler!" In the midst of this rhapsody (how wonderfully he resembled Oscar in *his* bursts of excitement while he was talking!)—in the full torrent of his predictions of his own coming greatness—Lucilla quietly entered the room. The "Grand Consoler" shut up his port-folio, dropped Painting on the spot, asked for Music, and sat down, a model of conventional propriety, in a corner of the room. I inquired afterward why he had checked himself when she came in. "Did I?" he said. "I don't know why." The thing was really inexplicable. He honestly admired her; one had only to notice him when he was looking at her to see it. He had not the faintest suspicion of her dislike for him; she carefully concealed it for Oscar's sake. He felt genuine sympathy for her in her affliction; his mad idea that her sight might yet be restored was the natural offspring of a true feeling for her. He was not unfavorable to his brother's marriage—on the contrary, he ruffled the rector's dignity (he was always giving offense to Mr. Finch) by suggesting that the marriage might be hastened. I heard him say the words myself: "The church is close by. Why can't you put on your surplice and make Oscar happy to-morrow after breakfast?" More even than this, he showed the most vivid interest—like a woman's interest rather than a man's—in learning how the love affair between Oscar and Lucilla had begun. I referred him, so far as Oscar was concerned, to his brother as the fountain-head of information. He did not decline to consult his brother. He did not own to me that he felt any difficulty in doing so. He simply dropped Oscar in silence, and asked about Lucilla. How had it begun on her side? I reminded him of his brother's romantic position at Dimchurch, and told him to judge for himself the effect it would produce on the excitable imagination of a young girl. He declined to judge for himself; he persisted in appealing to me. When I told the little love story of the two young people, one event in it appeared to make a very strong impression on him. The effect produced on Lucilla (when she first heard it) by the sound of his brother's voice dwelt strangely on his mind. He failed to understand it; he ridiculed it; he declined to believe it. I was obliged to remind him that Lucilla was blind, and that love, which, in other cases, first finds its way to the heart through the eyes, could only, in her case, first find its way through the ears. My explanation, thus offered, had its effect: it set him thinking. "The sound of his voice!" he said to himself, still turning the problem over and over in his mind. "People say my voice is exactly like Oscar's," he added, suddenly addressing himself to me; "do you think so too?" I answered that there could be no doubt of it. He got up from his chair with a quick little shudder, like a man who feels a chill, and changed the subject. On the next occasion when he and Lucilla met, so far from being more familiar with her, he was more constrained than ever. As it had begun between these two, so it seemed likely to continue to the end. In my society he was always at his ease; in Lucilla's society, never!

What was the obvious conclusion which a person with my experience ought to have drawn from all this?

I know well enough what it was, now. On my oath, as an honest woman, I failed to see it at the time. We are not always (suffer me to remind you) consistent with ourselves. The cleverest people commit occasional lapses into stupidity—just as the stupid people light up with gleams of intelligence at certain times. You may have shown your usual good sense in conducting your affairs on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the week; but it doesn't at all follow from this that you may not make a fool of yourself on Thursday. Account for it as you may, for a much longer time than it suits my self-esteem to reckon up I suspected nothing and discovered nothing. I noted his behavior in Lucilla's presence as odd behavior and unaccountable behavior—and that was all.

During the first fortnight just mentioned the London doctor came to see Oscar.

He left again, perfectly satisfied with the results of his treatment. The dreadful epileptic malady would torture the patient and shock the friends about him no more; the marriage might safely be celebrated at the time agreed on. Oscar was cured.

The doctor's visit—reviving our interest in observing the effect of the medicine—also revived the subject of Oscar's false position toward Lucilla. Nugent and I held a debate about it between ourselves. I opened the interview by suggesting that we should unite our forces to persuade his brother into taking the frank and manly course. Nugent neither said Yes nor No to that proposal at the outset. He, who made up his mind at a moment's notice about every thing else, took time to decide on this one occasion.

"There is something that I want to know first," he said. "I want to understand this curious antipathy of Lucilla's, which my brother regards with so much alarm. Can you explain it?"

"Has Oscar attempted to explain it?" I inquired on my side.

"He mentioned it in one of his letters to me; and he tried to explain it, when I asked (on my arrival at Browndown) if Lucilla had discovered the change in his complexion But he failed entirely to meet my difficulty in understanding the case."

"What is your difficulty?"

"This. So far as I can see, she fails to discover intuitively the presence of dark people in a room, or of dark colors in the ornaments of a room. It is only when *she is told* that such persons or such things are present that her prejudice declares itself. In what state of mind does such a strange feeling as this take its rise? It seems impossible that she can have any conscious associations with colors, pleasant or painful—if it is true that she was blind at a year old. How do you account for it? Can there be such a thing as a purely instinctive antipathy, remaining passive until external influences rouse it, and resting on no sort of practical experience whatever?"

"I think there may be," I replied. "Why, when I was a child just able to walk, did I shrink away from the first dog I saw who barked at me? I could not have known at that age, either by experience or teaching, that a dog's bark is sometimes the prelude to a dog's bite. My terror, on that occasion, was purely instinctive, surely?"

"Ingeniously put," he said. "But I am not satisfied yet."

"You must also remember," I continued, "that she has a positively painful association with dark colors on certain occasions. They sometimes produce a disagreeable impression on her nerves through her sense of touch. She discovered in that way that I had a dark gown on on the day when I first saw her."

"And yet she touches my brother's face, and fails to discover any alteration in it."

I met that objection also—to my own satisfaction, though not his.

"I am far from sure that she might not have made the discovery," I said, "if she had touched him for the first time since the discoloration of his face. But she examines him now with a settled impression in her mind, derived from previous experience of what she has felt in touching his skin. Allow for the modifying influence of that impression on her sense of touch—and remember, at the same time, that it is the color and not the texture of the skin that is changed—and his escape from discovery becomes, to my mind, intelligible."

He shook his head; he owned he could not dispute my view. But he was not content, for all that.

"Have you made any inquiries," he asked, "about the period of her infancy before she was blind? She may be sensitive in feeling, indirectly and unconsciously, the effect of some shock to her nervous system in the time when she could see."

"I have never thought of making inquiries."

"Is there anybody within our reach who was familiarly associated with her in the first year of her life? It is hardly likely, I am afraid, at this distance of time."

"There is a person now in the house," I said. "Her old nurse is still living."

"Send for her directly."

Zilla appeared. After first explaining what he wanted with her, Nugent went straight to the inquiry which he had in view.

"Was your young lady ever frightened when she was a baby by any dark person, or any dark thing, suddenly appearing before her?"

"Never, Sir!" I took good care to let nothing come near her that could frighten her—so long, poor little thing, as she could see."

"Are you quite sure you can depend on your memory?"

"Quite sure, Sir, when it's a long time ago."

Zillah was dismissed. Nugent—thus far unusually grave and unusually anxious—turned to me with an air of relief.

"When you proposed to me to join you in forcing Oscar to speak out," he said, "I was not quite easy in my mind about the consequences. After what I have just heard, my fear is removed."

"What fear?" I asked.

"The fear of Oscar's confession producing an estrangement between them which might delay the marriage. I am against all delays. I am especially anxious that Oscar's marriage should not be put off. When we began our conversation I own to you I was of Oscar's opinion that he would do wisely to let marriage make him sure of his position in her affections before he risked the disclosure. Now—after what the nurse has told us—I see no risk worth considering."

"In short," I said, "you agree with me."

"I agree with you—though I *am* the most opinionated man living. The chances now seem to me to be all in Oscar's favor. Lucilla's antipathy is not what I feared it was—an antipathy firmly rooted in a constitutional malady. It is nothing more serious," said Nugent, deciding the question, at once and forever, with the air of a man profoundly versed in physiology—"it is nothing more serious than a fanciful growth, a morbid accident, of her blindness. She may live to get over it—she would, I believe, certainly get over it if she could see. In two words, after what I have found out this morning, I say as you say—Oscar is making a mountain out of a mole-hill. He ought to have put himself right with Lucilla long since. I have unbounded influence over him. It shall back your influence. Oscar shall make a clean breast of it before the week is out."

We shook hands on that bargain. As I looked at him—bright and dashing and resolute; Oscar, as I had always wished Oscar to be—I own, to my shame, I privately regretted that we had not met Nugent in the twilight on that evening walk of ours which had opened to Lucilla the gates of a new life.

Having said to each other all that we had to say—our two lovers being away together, at the time, for a walk on the hills—we separated, as I then supposed, for the rest of the day. Nugent went to the inn to look at a stable which he proposed converting into a studio; no room at Browndown being half large enough for the first prodigious picture with which the "Grand Consoler" in Art proposed to astonish the world. As for me, having nothing particular to do, I went out to see if I could meet Oscar and Lucilla on their return from their walk.

Failing to find them, I strolled back by way of Browndown. Nugent was sitting alone on the low wall in front of the house, smoking a cigar. He rose and came to meet me, with his finger placed mysteriously on his lips.

"You mustn't come in," he said; "and you mustn't speak loud enough to be heard." He pointed round the corner of the house to the little room at the side, already familiar to you in these pages. "Oscar and Lucilla are shut up together there. And Oscar is making his confession to her at this moment."

I lifted my hands and eyes in astonishment. Nugent went on:

"I see you want to know how it has all come about. You shall know. While I was looking at the stable (it isn't half big enough for a studio for Me!) Oscar's servant brought me a little pencil note, entreating me, in Oscar's name, to go to him directly at Browndown. I found him waiting out here, dreadfully agitated. He cautioned me (just as I have cautioned you) not to speak loud. For the same reason too. Lucilla was in the house—"

"I thought they had gone out for a walk," I interposed.

"They did go out for a walk. But Lucilla complained of fatigue; and Oscar brought her back to Browndown to rest. Well, I inquired what was the matter. The answer informed me that the secret of Oscar's complexion had forced its way out, for the second time, in Lucilla's hearing."

"Jicks again!" I exclaimed.

"No—not Jicks. Oscar's own man-servant this time."

"How did it happen?"

"It happened through one of the boys in the village. Oscar and Lucilla found the little imp howling outside the house. They asked what was the matter. The imp told them that the servant at Browndown had beaten him. Lucilla was indignant. She insisted on having the thing inquired into. Oscar left her in the drawing-room (unluckily, as it turned out, without shutting the door), called the man up into the passage, and asked what he meant by ill-using the boy. The man answered, 'I boxed his ears, sir, as an example to the rest of them.' 'What did he do?' 'Rapped on the door with a stick (he is not the first who has done it when you are out), and asked if Blue Face was at home.' Lucilla heard every word of it through the open door. Need I tell you what happened next?"

It was quite needless to relate that part of the story. I remembered too well what had happened on the former occasion in the garden.

"I understand," I said. "Of course she insisted on an explanation. Of course Oscar compromised himself by a clumsy excuse, and wanted you to help him. What did you do?"

"What I told you I should do this morning. He had counted confidently on my taking his side—it was pitiable to see him, poor fellow! Still, for his own sake, I refused to yield. I left him the choice of giving her the true explanation himself, or of leaving me to do it. There wasn't a moment to lose; she was in no humor to be trifled with, I can tell you! Oscar behaved very well about it—he always behaves well when I drive him into a corner. In one word, he was man enough to feel that he was the right person to make a clean breast of it—not I. I gave the poor boy a hug to encourage him, pushed him into the room, shut the door on him, and came out here. He ought to have done it by this time. He has done it! Here he comes!"

Oscar ran out, bare-headed, from the house. There were signs of disturbance in him as he approached us, which warned me that something had gone wrong before he opened his lips.

Nugent spoke first.

"What's amiss now?" he asked. "Have you told her the truth?"

"I have tried to tell her the truth."

"Tried? What do you mean?"

Oscar put his arm round his brother's neck, and laid his head on his brother's shoulder, without answering a word.

I put a question to him on my side.

"Did Lucilla refuse to listen to you?" I asked.

"No."

"Has she said any thing, or done any thing—"

He lifted his head from his brother's shoulder, and stopped me before I could finish the sentence.

"You need feel no anxiety about Lucilla. Lucilla's curiosity is satisfied."

"Is she satisfied with *you*?"

He dropped his head back on his brother's shoulder, and answered, faintly, "Perfectly satisfied."

Nugent and I gazed at one another in complete bewilderment. Lucilla had heard it all; Lucilla was on the same good terms with him as ever. He had that incredibly happy result to communicate to us, and he announced it with a look of humiliation, in a tone of despair? Nugent's patience gave way.

"Let us have an end of this mystification," he said, putting Oscar back from him, sharply, at arm's-length. "I want a plain answer to a plain question. She knows that the boy knocked at the door, and asked if Blue Face was at home. Does she know what the boy's impudence meant? Yes or no?"

"Yes."

"Does she know that it is you who are Blue Face?"

"No."

"No!! What else does she think it is?"

As he asked the question Lucilla appeared at the door of the house. She moved her blind face inquiringly first one way, then the other.

"Oscar!" she called out, "why have you left me alone? where are you?"

Oscar turned, trembling, to his brother.

"For God's sake forgive me, Nugent!" he said. "She thinks it's *You*."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

☞The rush of strangers and business speculators to Chicago is said to be enormous. All the hotels are packed, with five and six in a room; all private boarding-houses are filled, and all residences are crowded by refugees from the devastated districts. Hotel men are coming in to take a turn in the new wheel of fortune, and before long the place will be one vast caravansary. Street cars and stages are beginning to run regularly through the burned streets, and communication is quickly restoring itself throughout all the Divisions.

MR. EVARTS' STORY.

The Vagaries of a Starving Man.

Mr. Evarts, who was lost in the Yellowstone, contributes to Scribner's an intensely interesting account of his "Thirty-seven days of Peril." We quote:

"I lost all sense of time. Days and nights came and went, and were numbered only by the growing consciousness that I was gradually starving. I felt no hunger, did not eat to appease appetite, but to renew strength. I experienced but little pain. The gaping sores on my feet, the severe burn on my hip, the festering crevices at the joints of my fingers, all terrible in appearance, had ceased to give me the least concern. The roots which supplied my food had suspended the digestive powers of my stomach, and their fibers were packed in it in a matted, compact mass.

"Not so with my hours of slumber. They were visited by the most luxurious dreams. I would apparently visit the most gorgeously decorated restaurants of New York and Washington; sit down to immense tables spread with the most appetizing viands; partake of the richest oyster stews and plumpest pies; engage myself in the labor and preparation of curious dishes and with them fill range upon range of elegantly furnished tables until they fairly groaned beneath the accumulated dainties prepared by my own hands. Frequently the entire night would seem to have been spent in getting up a sumptuous dinner. I would realize the fatigue of roasting, boiling, baking, and fabricating the choicest dishes known to the modern *cuisine*, and in my disturbed slumbers would enjoy with epicurean relish the food thus furnished even to repletion. Alas! there was more luxury than life in these somnolent vagaries. * *

"By some process which I was too weak to solve, my legs, arms, and stomach were transformed into so many traveling companions. Often for hours I would plod along conversing with these imaginary friends. Each had its peculiar wants which he expected me to supply. The stomach was importunate in his demand for a change of diet, complaining incessantly of the roots I fed to him, their present effect and more remote consequences. I would try to silence him with promises, beg of him to wait a few days, and when this failed of the quiet I desired, I would seek to intimidate him by declaring, as a sure result of negligence, our inability to reach home alive. All to no purpose—he tormented me with his fretful humors through the entire journey. The others would generally concurs with him in these fancied altercations. The legs implored me for rest, and the arms complained that I gave them too much to do. Troublesome as they were, it was a pleasure to realize their presence. I worked for them, too, with right good will, doing many things for their seeming comfort, which had I felt myself alone, would have remained undone. They appeared to be perfectly helpless of themselves; would do nothing for me or for each other. I often wondered, while they ate and slept so much, that they did not aid in gathering wood and kindling fires. As a counterpoise to their own inertia, whenever they discovered languor in me on necessary occasions, they were not wanting in words of encouragement and cheer. I recall, as I write, an instance where, by prompt and timely interposition, the representative of the stomach saved me from a death of dreadful agony. One day I came to a small stream issuing from a spring of mild temperature on the hillside, swarming with minnows. I caught some with my hands and ate them raw. To my taste they were delicious. But the stomach refused them, accused me of attempting to poison him, and would not be reconciled until I had emptied my pouch of the few fish I had put there for future use."

The American Woman Abroad.

Alice A. Bartlett writes in Old and New about American women in Europe. She says:

They travel with or without matrons; they have good or bad manners, as the case may be; but they are there, unmistakable, national, irrepressible. Some are invalids; some mere pleasure-seekers; some intent on art, and others not; some make you ill with horror, others make you proud to call them fellow-country-women. There is no possible kind of woman which cannot be found among them; and yet they are in a certain way alike, at least in not resembling the women of any other nation, in such a way as to deceive an intelligent foreigner. In Switzerland, last summer, a very clever Polish lady, who had been asking many questions about America, finally posed me by saying: "There is one thing I can not understand; perhaps you will have the goodness to explain it to me. It is *la demoiselle Americaine*. Where are the men of America and the married women?"

Not long after, a French lady, almost the most intelligent woman I ever met, asked me the same thing, and added some not unjust criticism upon the ways and manners of the majority of the *demoiselles Americaines* she had seen.

Again, I happened to go for a few moments to the house of a friend in Italy, on the same evening with three other American girls, and this is what a *grande dame* who had seen much of many societies said of us, her German husband agreeing with her. She said: "I cannot believe that those were unmarried women. It is not possible. You are fooling me. But they come into the room with perfect composure; they walk up to you calmly to say good evening; they converse fluently on any subject that arises; their manner proves them to be married women."

"And yet," said my friend, "I assure you that they are, one and all, unmarried."

The countess shrugged her shoulders. "Of course, since you say so, I must believe," she said; "but I do not understand your *demoiselle Americaine*."

I could tell a dozen similar stories out of my own experience, all leading to the same general result, namely: that the young women of America have made a certain impression in Europe, that they are regarded as a class apart, and that even when they are accepted as all right, they are not thoroughly understood. Even those who behave much like other women, whether their lives be gay or quiet ones, can be distinguished from both the English and Continental *jeune fille*. It is perhaps somewhat in the favor of the Americans that the difference is noted, and they are of course received everywhere with respect and pleasure. No women, it is conceded, are more truly charming and dignified, and they do much to remove the bad impressions caused by another class of their country-women.

The Formation of Caves.

It becomes an interesting question to find out how this subterranean system was made; for in so many cases a valley passes into a ravine, and that into a cave, that the cause which has formed one must have formed all. It requires but a cursory glance to see at once that running water was the main agent. The limestone is so traversed by joints and lines of shrinkage that the water rapidly sinks down into its mass, and collects in small streams, which owe their direction to the dip of the strata and the position of the fissures. These channels are being continually deepened and widened by the mere mechanical action of the passage of stones and silt. But this is not the only way in which the rock is gradually eroded. The limestone is composed in great part of pure carbonate of lime, which is insoluble in water. It is, however, readily dissolved in any liquid containing carbonic acid, which is an essential part of our atmosphere, and is invariably present in the rain-water, and is given off by organic bodies. By this invisible agent the hard crystalline rock is always being attacked in some form or another. The very snails that take refuge in its crannies leave an enduring mark of their presence in a surface fretted with their acid exhalations, which very often pass current among geologists for the borings of pholades, and are the inocent cause of much speculation as to the depression of the mountain-tops beneath the sea in comparatively modern times. The carbonic acid takenup by the rain is derived in the main from the decomposing vegetable matter which generally forms the surface soil on the limestone. Its effects are to be seen in a most marked degree in the bare, gray masses of rock termed "pavements," that stand out like *roches moutonnees* from the purple heather, and are worn and fissured into the strangest possible shapes. Sometimes the surface is made up of a number of sharp points that look like a sheaf of sword-blades; at others there are ravines and caves in miniature; and very generally the strata is divided into a series of large angular blocks, which rock with the greatest freedom. The minute fossil shells and fragments of crinoids standing out in bold relief testify that the agent which has removed so much rock is chemical, not mechanical. This invisible agent is equally at work in the caves as well as above ground, everywhere attacking the surface even out of the reach of the streams. The endless varieties of stalactites and stalagmites are merely so much solid matter taken by it out of the rock, and redeposited where the excess of carbonic acid in the water happens to be taken up by a free current of air. To it then, as well as to the mechanical power of the stream, the formation and enlargement of caves must be assigned.—[Macmillan's Magazine.

Brazilian Turtles.

The size of these creatures may be imagined from the fact that the flippers and feet of one, in crawling over the sand, leave a track of two irregular grooves, three or four feet apart, as though a great wagon with cog wheels had been driven over the ground. It is an easy matter to find a turtle's nest by this track. She comes out of the sea and travels far up on the beach to lay her eggs in the sand, digging a hole a foot and a half or two foot deep for the nest. Professor Hartt, who was in Brazil with Professor Agassiz, says that he saw a turtle deposit one hundred and forty-three eggs in one of these nests. The eggs are all laid at one sitting, then covered up closely with the sand and left to hatch. The eggs are rather larger than hen's eggs, round and covered with a tough white skin. The Brazilians eat the eggs, and also the flesh of the turtle. The creature is captured in a curious way. Two persons go behind it, and taking hold of the shell, turn the animal on its back, in which position it is at the mercy of its captors, as it is impossible for it to turn over on its feet again. The hunters are obliged to creep up behind it cautiously, for as soon as it is alarmed it thrusts its fore paddles into the sand and throws it behind, so that if the pursuers do not quickly close their eyes they are likely to be blinded.

☞The World has an interesting letter on the enormous increase of iron shipbuilding in Great Britain. The great center of this interest is the river Clyde, both shores of which are lined for miles with shipyards. The writer says, upon what he considers good authority, that there are 5,400 iron steamers now building in the United Kingdom. He adds that British merchants are diverting their maritime trade from sailing vessels to steamers as fast as possible, the completion of the Suez canal being the great event which has awakened them to the increased advantages of steam over sail. Large numbers of the vessels now building are intended for the trade between England and the Indies.

☞Private letters from Chicago state that many of the women of that city whose sons, brothers, husbands and fathers were only a few days ago men of wealth, are sending to New York for sale the remnants of their rich wardrobes and valuable jewelry to raise money to relieve the wants of the sufferers at home. It was a good sign that, the very day after the fire, Field, Leiter & Co. shipped most of their rescued silks, laces and fine shawls to New York to be exchanged for domestic goods. No sale for cashmeres and gew-gaws. The park improvements will stop until Chicago is rebuilt.

LITERARY REMUNERATION.

It seems almost incredible that Shakespeare and Milton only received £5 each for such works as Hamlet and Paradise Lost; but in those days an author labored under many disadvantages, which were obviated as time went on and the reading circle increased. Persons who wrote for a living generally wrote for the stage, though the remuneration was small. Thomas Heywood, who is said to have written more than 200 plays, in the reign of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., only had £3, in 1603, for A Woman Killed with Kindness, from Henslowe. The diary of the latter, published by the Shakespeare Society, contains a great deal of information respecting the prices paid for plays. The dresses seemed to cost a great deal more, in proportion, than the cost of the copyright of the play. More was paid, for example, when A Woman Killed with Kindness was acted, for a gown for the heroine than for the play itself. Henslowe paid Ben Jonson and Deckker, for a play called The Page of Plymouth, in 1599, £11; for Dekker's Medicine for a Curst Wife, in 1602, £10, and three years before, £9 10s for Patient Grissill. On one occassion (1599) £2 was paid a printer to prevent the printing of the latter play. No wonder few old plays have been preserved. On August 3, 1613, we find Daborne, the dramatic author, complaining that from £20 a play he had come to £12; so that it appears, if he had received the former sum, prices had risen since 1602. Henslowe agreed to give him the latter sum for the Bellman of London.

Afterward, authors shared the profits of a play, for it is said that Shadwell (1640–1592) cleared £130 by a single representation of the Squire of Alsatia; and Southern (1660–1746) made £700 by one play. In the Isabella of the latter author, Mrs Siddons made her *debut* at Drury Lane, in 1782. Dryden does not seem to have made so much by his plays, and thought himself lucky if one brought him £100. Tonson published his translation of Virgil, which gained Dryden £1,200, but for his Fables—his last work, containing about 12,000 lines, and including Alexander's Feast, he only had £250. The second edition was not required till ten years after his death. Pope, altogether, had £5,320 for his translations of Homer. Gay received £400 for the first part of his Beggars' Opera, and £1,100 for the second part. Dean Swift was paid by Motte £300 for Gulliver's Travels.

Dr. Johnson wrote Rasselas that, with the profits, he might defray the expenses of his mother's funeral, and pay some little debts. He told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he composed it in the evenings of one week, and sent it to press in portions as it was written, and had never read it over. Messrs. Strahan, Dodsley and another purchased it for £100, but afterward paid him £25 more, when a second edition was called for. He had £210 for his Lives of the Poets.

For his History of England, Hume had about £5,300; and Smollett, for his, £2,000, and yet he died in great poverty. Six thousand pounds was the pecuniary remuneration received by Gibbon for his immortal Decline and Fall. Goldsmith had £800 from Newberry for the abridged histories of England. It is interesting to note that for his Vicar of Wakefield he had £60; for his Deserted Village, £100; Selections from English Poetry, £210; and for the Traveler only twenty guineas. The History of Animated Nature brought him £850.

Dr. Burney, the learned author of the History of Music, had £1,000 for the musical articles which he contributed to Rees' Cyclopœdia; and his gifted daughter, Frances (Mme. D'Arbay), received for Evelina, a work which created a great sensation at the time, the same sum which Milton had for Paradise Lost—£5.

Fielding did not attempt fiction till he had tried the drama. His first comedy, Love in Seven Masques, was favorably received, and was afterward published, and dedicated to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who thought highly of the production. Between 1728 and 1737 he wrote twenty-three plays. Richardson's novel, Pamela, appeared three years after; and Fielding determined to produce a work of fiction. Joseph Andrews appeared in 1742, and was very successful. Seven years after Tom Jones was written; and for this novel he received £700. Sir Walter Scott says of this: "Even Richardson's novels are but a step from the old romance, approaching, indeed more nearly to the ordinary course of events, but still dealing in improbable incidents, and in characters swelled out beyond the ordinary merits of humanity. The History of a Foundling is truth and human nature itself; and there lies the inestimable advantage which it possesses over all previous fictions of this particular kind." For Amelia, published in 1751, Fielding had £1,000. It is said to have been "the only work published in England for which a second edition was called for on the evening of the day on which the first was issued."

For the Mysteries of Udolpho, Mrs. Radcliffe was paid £500 by George Robinson, and £800 for the Italian; the latter, a very successful work, was published in 1798. Lackington gave Richard Cumberland £500 for his Memoirs. We have mentioned the sums Hume, Smollett and Gibbon received for their histories. It is interesting to note that their contemporary, Dr. Robertson, had £600 for his History of Scotland, and no less than £4,500 for his History of Charles V. Burns received about £700 from the subscription and sale of the copyright of the second edition of his volume of poems. David Mallet (1700–1765) had £120 from Valliant for his Amynta and Theodora; George Coleman, Sr., (1733–1794) the dramatic author, £150 each for the Poor Gentleman and Who Wants a Guinea? T. Holcroft (1744–1809) £1,000 for his translation of the King of Prussia's works. For two years' contributions to the London Magazine Charles Lamb had £170; and sixty guineas were paid to himself and sister for the Tales from Shakespeare.

Crabbe (1754–1832) had £3,000 from Murray for his poems; Campbell 1000 guineas for the Pleasures of Hope, and 1,500 guineas for Gertrude of Wyoming. By the kindness of Charles James Fox, the latter poet was placed on the penson list for £200 a year early in life and so had not to endure the depressing effects of poverty. Moore had £500 a year for his Irish Melodies, 3,000 guineas for Lallah Rookh, 2,000 guineas for Life of Bryon. Byron received 2,000 guineas for the fourth canto of Childe Harolde, while for his whole poetical works, Murray did not pay less than £15,000.—[Chambers' Journal.

Lee and Jackson Described by a Comrade.

The great simplicity of General Lee's habits was another ground of popularity. He fared no better than his troops. Their rough, scant rations were his as well. There were times when for weeks our army had nothing but bread and meat to live on, and not enough of that. On one occasion some molasses was obtained and sent to the field. One of Gen. Lee's staff who was caterer that week—that is he drew the rations for the headquarters mess—set a small pitcher of molasses before the General at dinner, who was delighted to eat it with his hot corn-bread. Seeing his satisfaction, the catering colonel remarked: "General, I have secured five gallons for headquarters." "Was there so much for every mess the size of ours?" said the General. "Oh, no. The supply won't last a week." "Then I direct you, colonel, that you immediately return every drop you have, and send an order that no molasses shall be issued to officers or men except the sick in hospital." The colonel was dumbfounded, and never afterwards boasted of his superior providence as a caterer for the mess. When the two armies were on the opposite banks of the Rappahannock in the winter of '63–64, meat was sometimes very scarce in ours. Even the usual half-pound per-diem ration could not always be issued. During one of these periods of scarcity, on a very stormy day, several corps and division generals were at headquarters and were awaiting for the rain to abate before riding to their camps, when General Lee's negro cook announced dinner. The General invited his visitors to dine with him. On repairing to the table, a tray of hot corn-bread, a boiled head of cabbage seasoned with a very small piece of bacon, and a bucket of water constituted the repast. The piece of meat was so small that all politely declined taking any, expressing themselves as "very fond of boiled cabbage and corn-bread," on which they dined. Of course the General was too polite to eat meat in the presence of the guests who declined it. But later in the afternoon, when they had all gone, feeling very hungry, he called his servant and asked him to bring him a piece of bread and meat. The darky looked perplexed and embarrassed, and, after scratching his head sometime, said in a deprecating tone, "Lord, Mars Robert, dat meat wot I sot before you at dinner warn't ours. I had jest borrowed dat piece of middlin' from one of de couriers to season de cabbage in de pot, and seein' as you was gwine to have company at dinner, I put it on de dish wid de cabbage for looks. But when I seed you an' none of the genlmen touch it, I 'cluded you all knowed it was borrowed, and so after dinner I saunt it back to de boy whar it belonged to. I's mighty sorry, Mars Robert, I didn't know you wanted some, for den I would a tuck a piece off 'n it anyhow 'fore I saunt it home." So the General got no meat that day. Anecdotes like these, founded on actual fact, would spread through the army, and often reconcile a hungry, ragged Confederate to his hardships.

Up to this time our little army at Harper's Ferry was a curiosity. We had about 1000 rank and file. There were one major-general in command, with three brigadiers under him, and a corresponding number of field and staff officers; all were magnificently attired and epauleted, splendidly mounted, and surrounded with gorgeous retinues. Troops were scarce, but as for officers we were simply magnificent in numbers and display. When, therefore, Col. Jackson, a quiet and taciturn gentleman, appeared upon the scene, with only an adjutant, who was also from the institute, and both clad in old threadbare undress uniforms, and took a little room at the village hotel, and issued a short, simple order assuming the command, and dismissing all our general, and colonels, and lieutenant-colonels and majors, and a multitude of staff officers "like unto the sands upon the seashore," there was great commotion, consternation and indignation all of that night; and the next day a mass meeting was called of the troops and deposed officers, to consider what was best to be done. Jackson knew what was going on, but kept quietly in his quarters awaiting orders from Richmond. These were brought by me from General Lee, and were the fruit of General Harper's dispatches which I had taken to Richmond. I delivered them to Colonel Jackson and repaired to my camp. My men were not much excited, because my battery was independent, and was not affected by the decapitation of officers. But the indignation meeting was in full blast hard by, and defunct officers were denouncing the action of the convention. Among the orders I had brought to Colonel Jackson was one directing him to muster all the companies into service for a year or during the war, at their option. I called my men together and explained this order, and they unanimously decided to muster in for the war. On reporting this to Colonel Jackson a half-hour later, he was much gratified, and had the company mustered in that evening. He then gave his first exhibition of his qualities as a commander by issuing a peremptory order to captains to muster in their companies by 10 o'clock next day, and never was the moral power of determined will more clearly manifested than in the result of this order. The mass meeting had adjourned until next day. It never met again, for there was not an officer or man who dared resist the Colonel's orders.—[Galaxy.

☞Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, the Austrian usurper of Mexico, has lost the beauty for which she was once so famous, and her appearance is said to be repulsive. Her physician announces that she can not live long.

TIME'S REVENGE.

It is one of the peculiar aggravations of the average romance of reality, as the latter is usually related in the newspapers, that even the most primitive art of story-telling is too often disregarded in the given order of events, and the denouement of the tale made its beginning. The end of a long series of romantic incidents and complications, in some marriage, legal trial, or death, is announced as a preface, and then the journalistic scribe goes back ever so many years to describe all the curious circumstances which have led to such happy or unhappy ending, as the case may be. The novelist so narrating his fictitious story would be justly accused of destroying almost wholly the romantic interest of his work; and since the daily culminating romances of truth need sacrifice none of their veracity as matters of news by an artistic method of telling, it is to be regretted that their recounters in journalism do not more frequently display a little literary dexterity in the manner of setting them forth. American papers, as a rule, do not shine very artistically in this line of journalism; but the particular occasion of these remarks is a letter from Melbourne, Australia, to a London paper, wherein the correspondent begins a most curious romance of reality by quoting the circumstances of its ending from an obscure Australian journal called the Pleasant Creek News. The quotation is to the effect that a servant in a family living near the office of the aforesaid newspaper is soon to return to a home in England with a recently recovered title and fortune, and enough additional facts are added to anticipate the best part of the explanatory biographical romance appended thereto by the correspondent. That such is a very unsatisfactory way of telling any story is too obvious to need argument, and for the better satisfaction of the present readers the Melbourne writer's narrative is here revised, with its events given in the order of their occurrence. It must have been about the year 1843, or something more than a quarter of a century ago, that the only son of an English nobleman very high in rank, returning from the completion of his education at Oxford, found in attendance upon his mother a very beautiful and sprightly lady's-maid, or confidential companion, who, although country-bred and but lately familiar with London, had the air and manner of some accomplished young gentlewoman reduced to her present position by family adversity. In other words, she appears to have been one of those shrewd, worldly-minded female characters who, from natural ambition above their lower stations, acquire a precocious knowledge of human nature and an art to turn it to account before they have gained any really practical experience of the world at all; and hence, when subjected to the latter, can display a tact and presence of mind equal to the most audacious results. The young lord, who had led a remarkably unsentimental life at the university, no sooner caught sight of this girl than he became deeply interested in her, and his frank way of showing this interest attracted her attention at once. A shallower character might have been moved to some folly of gratified vanity thereat; but the lady's-maid, instead of practicing any ordinary coquetry, studiously avoided her sudden admirer until he was provoked to lie in wait for her as she left her mistress' room, and then made apparently indignant complaint to that mistress of the "persecutions" she was suffering. Such discreet dignity commended her, of course, more highly than ever to the regard of my lady, who called her son to account for his unbecoming conduct, and insisted that he should at once set out upon a year's Continental travel deemed necessary for the completion of his education. The noble youth was shame-faced enough at the humiliating failure of his very first manly love-adventure, and departed for the Continent in high dudgeon; but, even to his own surprise, the fascination of the lady's-maid had been intensified to him by her ungraciousness, and from France he wrote her the maddest of lovesick letters, actually offering to make her his wife! The circumspect young woman told her mistress nothing about this extraordinary overture; but, on the other hand, she wrote not one word in acknowledgement or answer to it. Cautious as she was foresighted, she saved the mother from consciousness of her son's infatuation, and piqued the son to a deeper infatuation than ever. The lover coming home at last from his travels uncured, was once more avoided in his own home by the girl, until, by tricking her into a private interview, he forced her to hear from him a deliberate renewal of his offer of marriage, and a proposition that the union, although secretly solemnized at once, should be kept a secret from his family for one year. This, probably, was the point to which the lady's-maid had wished to bring him, for, after a show of hesitation, she agreed to the proposition. Upon pretext that her brother wished her to become his housekeeper, she took leave of her mistress in a day or two after the above interview, and on the same evening was married privately at Greenwich to her lady's undutiful son. The latter placing his bride, under an assumed name of course, in a cottage in St. John's Wood, was able to conceal the relation from his noble family until it had sign of the customary fruitage; but then came a trial and peril he had not foreseen. His father insisted that he should marry an heiress of a family distantly related to his own, who had shown a promising partiality for him, and so pressed the demand that the young man, who was not dishonorable by any means, was upon the verge of full confession. From this he was saved, however, by a single stroke of fate. The former lady's-maid died in giving life to a daughter, and, after secretly disposing of the latter, the bereaved husband, concealing his grief as best he could, was at liberty to wed in accordance with his father's will.

That was twenty-five years ago; and now the story, which must be told more rapidly henceforth, takes for its second heroine the daughter of the dead mother. The father of this poor little one, preparatory to his union with the heiress, made an arrangement with a not very scrupulous brother of his late wife, under pledge of eternal secrecy, to adopt the child as his own, by her mother's maiden name. The fellow, for a given sum paid to him yearly, was to rear his niece in his own station of life, and never allow her to know the true name of her father; though the latter had humanity enough to stipulate that, in case of future necessity, he should himself, upon properly guarded application, exercise some care over the girl's destiny. Thus was the offspring of the clandestine marriage consigned to a rude home near Manchester, where, taking her uncle for her sire, and enjoying few opportunities for education and social refinement, she grew to young womanhood in a beauty and freedom of manners favoring the lowly maternal station of her nativity. In social ambition, however, she did not inherit from her mother; for her first and ardently accepted lover was a young workman in a factory, and an Irishman at that. Neglected by her foster-father, who had by this time become a dissipated and worthless character, she gave all the warm feelings of her heart to her lover, who, probably reciprocated as fervently. But this bond of feeling was not destined for blessing. In some scene of violence incidental to a "strike" of the "operatives" in the factory for which he worked, the young man was so unfortunate as to be involved in the killing of a foreman who had resisted the trades movement; and, upon being duly tried therefor, was sentenced to transportation for life. The effect of this unhappy event upon the girl was to drive her at first nearly mad, and then inspire her for an adventure worthy her maternal descent. She announced to her uncle—or her "father," as she thought him—her absolute determination to follow her affianced to Botany Bay, and passionately demanded the money to pay her passage thither. Laughing at the idea of possessing that amount, but ultimately falling into a furious drunken rage at her tearful pertinacity, her worthless guardian at last bade her write for what she wanted to her true father, in London. He subsequently endeavored to retract the revelation, as only a joke; but the girl, in her frenzy for assistance from some source, violently declared that she was sure he had told the truth, and would apply to the authorities to "right her" if he did not obtain for her the money she required. Frightened by her demeanor and threat, the fellow ventured to write to his noble ex-brother-in-law—now succeeded to his father's title—in London, for so much money on the girl's account, and was agreeably surprised to find the exact sum at once remitted to the girl's own address, though without a word of response. Too much absorbed in thought of her departed convict lover to care or think of anything else at that time, our heroine accepted the mysterious bounty as though it had dropped from the air, and took immediate passage with it for Australia. Alas for her hopes, which must have been very vague at best—she reached the penal colony only to find that the man for whose sake she had made the weary journey had been shot and killed while trying to escape from prison. Heart-broken at this miserable ending of her miserable romance, she wrote to her uncle that she wished never to see England again, and took humble domestic service in Australia that she might remain near the grave of her lover. The letter found the uncle upon a death-bed, to which he had been brought permaturely by his evil career, and was, by his dying direction, forwarded to one of the noblest houses in London. Another and later death has completed Time's revenges. Scarcely six months ago the father of the so-long-disowned daughter, after a childless second marriage and a life of alternations from the turf to repentance, departed this world, leaving with his family solicitor the power and order to recall his child from Australia and invest her with her rightful name and inheritance. From all of which ensues the recent announcement in the Australian Pleasant Creek News that "in the family of a wealthy settler on the Wimmera river, a servant-girl, engaged to attend on the children, has stepped into a title and a property of £40,000, under the name of Lady Elizabeth Morton."—[World.

☞A letter from Switzerland contains the following amusing paragraph: Among the accounts recently received by the Federal War Department of expenditures incurred in placing Switzerland on a war footing in 1870–71 is one which is not wanting in originality. It comes from the commissary department at Thouve, and relates to the sums paid out on account of the cats employed in defending the stores of grain against the attacks of rats and mice. From the 5th of January up to the time when they were sold, there had been at first three and afterwards five cats on the pay-roll of the Confederation, at the rate of ten centimes per diem as the cost of rations and maintenance. The total amount expended was forty-four francs thirty centimes. At the present moment the Federal cats of Thouve have gone back into civil life, the country being now on a peace footing. The feelings of the historian who in future days shall light upon this item in the military and financial records of the Helvetic Confederation must be imagined.

☞The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes: "Unless M. Gambetta recovers soon, his leg will become as celebrated as that of the late Lord Aldborough or Miss Kilmansegge's. The ex-Dictator is said to be suffering from a phlebite (*sic*), considered so dangerous as to have necessitated a consultation, at which Dr. Nelaton, the celebrated surgeon, was present. A photographer afterwards attended in order to take the patient's leg for some friends at Bristol, England. What next for sensation?"

☞A lady writes from Chicago that, in reflecting upon what property to save from the burning dwelling, she was at loss which to take—her parrot, the works of a favorite poet, or the family Bible. It ought not to be remembered against her that the parrot escaped, while the poems and the family Bible perished; for, in the midst of the confusion, the bird, which had been taught the responses of the Litany, cried in a loud voice, "Good Lord, deliver us," and delivered it was.

CHICAGO INCIDENTS.

Sheridan and the Hotel Men—Affidavits as to the Origin of the Fire.

The Chicago correspondent of the Boston Post says it is believed that John McDevitt, the billiard player and ex-champion of the United States, perished in the flames. Mr. McDevitt was asleep in Thomas Foley's billiard room. He was last seen on the steps of the Tribune office.

An Iowan heard of the fire on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening he took passage to Chicago to succor the family of his son, who was living here. At a wayside station not far from Chicago he heard that the water-works were burned, and that there was a scarcity of water. Not being familiar with our geographical position, he purchased a cask and brought it full of water to Chicago. A philanthropic expressman charged him fifty dollars for carting that barrel to his son's residence. It was certainly a case of well-meant but misapplied benevolence.

A St. Paul paper of the 17th says: "A story is related of the proprietor of St. Caroline's Court, a hotel on the West Side, of Chicago, illustrative of General Sheridan's idea of the eternal fitness of things. The General called at the hotel and inquired the price of board. 'Six dollars per day,' was the reply. 'The price before the fire?' inquired the General. 'Two dollars and a half.' General Sheridan replied that he would run that hotel himself and at two dollars and a half per day. He placed an orderly in charge, and at once put a stop to exorbitant charges."

Orrington Lunt, Esq., one of our oldest and best citizens, had dragged his piano from his residence, on Michigan avenue, and was toiling along with it, when two men with a dray accosted him and asked him to whom it belonged. He replied that it was his own and received the astounding information that they would like him to prove it. Without another word they placed the instrument on their vehicle and drove off. Of course remonstrance was useless. He has not seen the piano since.

The following curious incident is well-authenticated: Mrs. ——, the housekeeper of a prominent hotel, had made up her mind to leave the city a few days before the fire. She had not drawn her salary for some time, and it amounted to $1,000. On Saturday this amount was handed to her by the proprietor. The boarders, at the same time, got up a testimonial, amounting to $150, and presented her with the money that evening. She deposited the greenbacks under the carpet in a corner of her room. When the fire was raging Mrs. —— rushed into her room, and succeeded in saving a favorite Canary bird. But she forgot all about the money.

The son of Mayor Mason of Chicago is worthy of Chicago and of his large-hearted sire. On Saturday he was in Troy, buying stoves. "He is a young man," says the Troy Times, "and had just commenced business life. Married a little over a year ago, he was established in a prosperous stove trade, and had just completed a new house for himself and wife. Everything was swept away, except his wedding presents, which were at the house of his father. This house was saved. The fires were hardly extinguished before young Mason gathered these presents together and started with them to New York. He sold them to Tiffany & Co. for $5,000. With this money he will now re-establish himself, opening a stove store for the time being in the basement of his father's elegant residence. A car load of stoves was shipped to him on Saturday. The young man shows the real Chicago pluck."

John Gilvin, of Decatur, was helping to get a safe out of the ruins on South Water street, near the Union Depot. The men had got the safe nearly up on the sidewalk, when it slipped back on them. This man came along and asked what was the matter with the safe, and one of them said it had slipped off the rollers and gone back on them. He said, "Get out of my way," and seizing on it like Samson, lifted it up, walked to the wagon with it, ten or twelve feet, and threw it on the wagon. He caught it on the bottom edges, raised it up with the force levered against his breast, and walked off with it. The proprietor said it weighed 2,464 pounds. The man then offered to bet $500 that he could lift and carry 3,000 pounds. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, weighs, perhaps, 260 pounds, built like a Hercules, and about 38 years old. He was a boss bricklayer in Macon.

The Titusville Herald says: "A gentleman received a letter from Chicago yesterday to the effect that the Michigan-avenue Hotel, in that city, raised the price of board to $8 per day. General Sheridan learning this fact proceeded there in disguise and asked for a room and board. Upon being told the price he threw off his disguise and informed the landlord that unless he reduced the price of board one-half he would close up the house. We presume this had the desired effect."

STATEMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS AS TO THE STARTING POINT OF THE GREAT FIRE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

A great deal has been published respecting the origin of the great fire, which all reports have settled down on the head of a woman, or as the Times has it, an "Irish hag" of 70 years of age. Admitting for a moment that an Irish hag of 70 years of age was by an unforeseen accident the cause, yet there was a great want of charity in the epithets used by the Times of the 18th. The following facts are stubborn things, and will cause the public to look for the cause in other sources, and perhaps attribute it to the love of plunder, Divine wrath, etc.:

On last Sunday night I made my way to the O'Leary's house, yet standing, and there, at No. 137 DeKoven street, on the east half of lot 12, in block 38, School Section Addition to Chicago, found Dennis Sullivan, of No. 134, and Denis Ryan, of No. 112, both of DeKoven street. There and then I took the annexed affidavits. The parties have been known to me personally for several years as of irreproachable character. Mrs. O'Leary is neither haggard nor dirty.

Patrick O'Leary, and Catherine, his wife, being duly sworn before me, testify that they live at No. 137 DeKoven street, and own the lot and house in which they live; they had five cows, a horse and wagon, on all of which they had not one cent of insurance. She milked her cows at 4½ P. M. and 5 A. M. as Mrs. O'Leary peddled the milk. Mrs. O'Leary fed the horse beside the fence at about 7 o'clock P. M., and then put him in the barn. She had no lamp in the yard or barn that night or evening.

Patrick O'Leary testifies that he was not in the barn during that day or night; left the feeding of the cows and horse to his wife and daughter; that both were in bed when awakened by Denis Ryan, of No. 112 DeKoven street; that they have lost their barn, cows, horse and wagon.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 15th day of October, 1871.

his
PATRICK ✕ O'LEARY.
mark.
her
CATHERINE ✕ O'LEARY.
mark.
MICHAEL McDERMOTT,
Notary Public for Chicago and City Surveyor.

Denis Sullivan being duly sworn before me testifies that he was at Patrick O'Leary's house, No. 137 DeKoven street, on Sunday night, the 8th of October, 1871, from about half-past eight to nine o'clock at night, during which time Mr. O'Leary and wife were in bed, that he went a few lots east of O'Leary's on the opposite side of DeKoven street, until about half past nine o'clock, when he saw the fire. He went across the street and cried "fire," "fire," and went into O'Leary's barn, where he found the hay in the loft on fire. He managed to cut loose the cows and horse, but failed to save anything but a half burned calf. He then came to O'Leary's and found them out of bed. Denis Ryan alarmed them during his time at the barn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of October, 1871.

his
DENIS X SULLIVAN.
mark.
MICHAEL McDERMOTT.
Notary Public for Chicago and City Surveyor.

PRISON TORTURE.

Some Discouraging Facts from Connecticut.

[St. Louis Republican New York Letter.]

I question if ever the dungeons that echoed to the groans of the tortured Ugolino, or the unhappy Leonardo Da Vinci, heard more of man's misery than the Connecticut State prison. Warden after warden has fallen before the maddened victims of their tyranny, "till it really seems as if the law of self-preservation would in some way control the Connecticutters' wild desire to oppress and destroy. They have just hung one of these resisters of oppression up in Hartford. I wonder if this last affair will fire the warden and keepers to greater acts of injustice, or be the means of making matters better. The press all over the country are speaking of the man Wilson as the "American William Tell." That he deserved punishment for numerous burglaries who shall deny? But when goaded to madness by inhumanity and the cruelest tyranny, who, in his place, with one-half the courage of that poor, crippled convict, but would have tried to do what Wilson did?

A TOUCHING STORY.

However, this man Wilson is not the example the Connecticut prison should profit by alone. Ten years ago a young Irishman came to this country and opened a modest little liquor and cigar shop in the city of New Haven. The building occupied by Gerald Toole for this purpose was a [illegible] dwelling-house, further inhabited by several families. One night this building burned, and Toole, being insured fully, was accused by his landlord of incendiarism, tried, found guilty by twelve bullheads on evidence of a very weak character, and sentenced by some judicial lightning-bug to imprisonment for life. A mere boy of twenty, he was consigned, broken-hearted, to the tender mercies of the Weathersfield prison. He had never made a shoe in his life, and for that reason, probably, the astute authorities put the poor devil in the shoe-shop. He meekly, humbly went to work to do his best. In a few weeks he got so well up in his part of the business that the overseer in charge told him he must do this particular branch of work on an entire case (12 pairs) of shoes each day, or take a flogging. Day after day saw that poor young wretch, working with all his might only to accomplish nine or ten pairs, to be flogged with leather thongs in the hands of a huge blackamoor; to have his raw and bloody back washed down by a bucket of salt and water; his shirt put on and his maimed, mangled carcass thrust into a cell where sleep and misery refused to lie down together. Day with its blessed sun followed these nights of horror, till finally the man Toole was turned into a fiend, who looked upon any means of escape as justifiable. There came a day when, working desperately at his bench all the hours allotted him, night overtook him with only the eleventh pair completed. He was, as usual, taken to the stone-room where the negro and the whip awaited him. This time the forlorn, abused wretch made up his mind that if he must die he would sell his life dearly. As the inhuman overseer, Doolittle, with his assistant, began stripping their victim the warden entered the room, and, falling on his knees, poor Toole begged him to interfere, plead with him as if for life, assured him another day, he thought, he would be able to get through his case of boots; that he had done his best that day, but his prayer was of no avail; the warden told him to go ahead with the flogging. The shirt was torn from his raw back, and the lash of the negro descended. In a moment, however, the scene was changed. Instead of tremblingly receiving the cruel lash, the victim suddenly turned upon his tormentors with a small shoe-knife he had concealed in his waistband, and making an onslaught on the entire party, cut and slashed right and left amongst them. The fiend Doolittle and the brute negro each got gash after gash, and as the warden came within reach of the infuriated man, he got a rip from the flying knife that loosened his unnatural bowels for the rest of his natural life. Grabbing his injured crop with both hands he made for his office, sat down, and in less than a brace of shakes gave up his little ghost.

After the warden left the flogging-party there was a re-enforcement. Toole was overpowered, kicked, beaten, dragged and left in a dark cell for dead. However, the warden was a gone man, and of a natural consequence Toole would be wanted on a charge of murder. So to the cell they went, got the half-dead creature out, and went to work fixing up their case to make a presentable show in the Hartford courts. The miserable man was tried, convicted and hung, all in due time, and *three years thereafter* there died in New Haven the owner of the house poor Toole was sentenced for burning; and this landlord on his death-bed confessed to the priest that he was the real culprit. The good father would not, and did not, grant him absolution till that confession was made to the world and not to the church.

Law has got into such a muddle in this country, and "put up jobs" so often act instead of even-handed justice, that going through our prisons I am not sure but I am viewing the real worth and virtue of the State, put out of the way of interfering with criminals by those who manage the bar and bench, and certainly the annals of the Connecticut State prison show some of the keepers and wardens to be harder and wickeder than the criminals under their charge.

DIABOLICAL MEDICINES.

A Startling Condition of Affairs in China.

[New York Post Hong Kong Letter.]

The present mail will inform you of the "Genii Powder" excitement. Placards have suddenly appeared in the most important localities in Canton province, charging foreigners with having concocted a diabolical medicine, which causes the bowels and the feet of the victim to swell up within some twenty-five days after it is taken, unless the patient will consent to enter the Roman Catholic church.

The medicine is said to be circulated in all quarters at foreign expense, through the agency of Buddhist nuns, old women and various sorts of hawkers and peddlers. Persons are induced to partake by the representation that a pestilence is impending, from which immunity can be secured only by a dose of the powder. If, when the swelling begins, they refuse to become Catholic, they die, and report has it that some twenty thousand persons have already perished.

Of course the excitement caused among an ignorant and superstitious people by such a story is by no means trifling. As a consequence, trouble and bloodshed have followed. A poor Chinaman was killed in the streets of Canton by an excited mob, on suspicion of dealing in this powder. A woman was killed in the Yamun, and a man was executed by the Viceroy on the same ground. Sharp dispatches by the consuls have been followed by proclamations by the Viceroy and Provincial Judge. The latter order the people to maintain order, under the severest penalties, but at the same time they assume the correctness of the report that such a powder is in circulation. As a reward is offered for any one found engaged in its distribution, and as the official retrospects of the matter do not affirm the falsity of the charges regarding foreigners, the impression remains on the minds of the people that they are actually guilty. It is, therefore, clearly a matter of question whether the harm does not surpass the good.

The origin and design of these placards demand the gravest inquiry. To pass them over as mere ebullitions of ignorance, which cease to do evil after a lull supervenes, is to practice political quackery, of which we may some day be the victims. First of all, be it observed, these placards are a common agency of stirring up a popular commotion, and placards against foreigners have been known ever since the old Hong days of Canton. What distinguishes the present movement is the extent of territory over which it prevails, and the homogeneity of plan indicates extraordinary facilities for attaining a common understanding and concert of action.

Two theories are advanced to explain the movement. By some it is regarded as part of a plan to overthrow the Tartar dynasty, by embroiling them with foreigners. And it is by no means an ill-chosen agency for that purpose, as I shall point out hereafter. By others it is looked upon as a most ingenious device of the mandarins to implant a deeper dislike of the foreigner in the minds of the common people, and there is an abundance of testimony in favor of this opinion. The manipulations of Chinese state-craft have a special end to accomplish at the present time. The treaties are to be revised, and the inland residence question to be discussed. The Chinese are bent on refusing that demand. The Earl of Clarendon, moved by the representations of Mr. Burlingame, gave various classes of foreigners a rebuke for not paying more deference to the wishes and prejudices of the people. The Chinese had these papers translated and took the hint, and the mandarins are now manufacturing a public opinion bitterly hostile to the residence of foreigners inland.

No less than four German missionaries living in inland towns have been driven back to Canton or Hong Kong, while their houses have been looted and destroyed. Since the British Cabinet has ordered that the prejudices of the Chinese should be respected (and which is all right enough in itself), the Chinese have resolved that there shall be an increased multitude of prejudices to be respected. You will hear, of course, that the ostentatious vermillion-tipped proclamations are posted up after the placards, and the placards will be pulled down, and you will be told to infer that all is moving on as before. The inference will by no means be just. The mischief intended will be fully accomplished. A condition of public sentiment will be superinduced which may lie passive and dormant enough when not needed, but which can be utilized hereafter if deemed desirable by the crafty mandarins. Let not the public be deceived by any siren-song of mandarin desire for closer relations with the West. We are drifting in the direction of war rather than of peace.

ABOUT PARTIES.

Some Practical Hints to Those Who Would Make and Unmake Them.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

While "new movements," as they are termed, seldom change political party organizations, they generally serve a good purpose. They point out to party managers the root of evils which produce discontent, and show where the corrective should be applied. The so-called "third-party movement" in Tennessee will not disintegrate either of the existing political parties, but will tend to render both more conservative. Political parties, like humor, cannot be manufactured to order. The proper elements and the exigency must meet half way. One cannot force them into being or action—a fact which few political midwives seem to comprehend. There is a steadily growing discontent among the masses with both political parties as at present organized. Yet one of them, which should have died years ago, still gathers strength because attacked on the one point on which it is strong. While the issues which built it up remain, no evils of maladministration are likely to produce its abandonment for any other party or any other policy. While this continues the fact reformers leaving its ranks will carry only their personal adherents. As parties are at present organized, with the Democratic party mainly controlled by men unfitted for present exigencies, the accession of Schurz, Trumbull or half a dozen others of like mental and moral worth, would lead to no other practical results than their own political funerals. But they will not come to Democracy unless they can control it, and that control means virtual dissolution. For a great political party to abandon its organization in a national contest in order to aid the better wing of the opposing party, is to disband—that is all. We cannot lay a party aside as we would a coat or hat, to be worn again to-morrow or next month. The case of Tennessee in 1869, or of Missouri in 1870, does not furnish a parallel. The object then was enfranchisement. This question was disposed of, and cannot be revived as an issue except to please the Bourbons, who insist that the ballot must be wrested from the blacks. And it is just here that the trouble will begin anew. It is on this issue that the Democratic leaders have been so often beaten. Neither Schurz nor Trumbull nor Gratz Brown could be taken up without incorporating the Republican plank on this question into the platform. It would not do to "acquiesce" but "indorse," with any one of them as the standard-bearer. What does this teach? It teaches that, no matter whether the Democracy decide to make a fight in '72 with a Democrat, or (as suggested by the St. Louis Republican recently, and months ago by Toombs and Jefferson Davis,) put no candidate in the field, totally abandoning all warfare on the Constitutional amendments will be absolutely necessary to avoid a Waterloo. There is no other one question which the people of the North so thoroughly understand, and on which the majority is so well agreed; and it is worse than madness to attempt to unsettle that sentiment by pretenses of any kind. Party reorganization must come sooner or later—probably earlier than most of us anticipate. And when the grand flood sweeps over the country our politicians will be as powerless to stop its progress as some of them now are to produce it.

COL. BARNEY AARON.

An Interview With the Man Who Was Not Hanged in Chicago.

[From the New York Sun.]

The reporter made his way into the Houston-street gambling den and tapped one of the dealers on the shoulder.

"Is Mr. Barney Aaron here?"

"He's just gone out. I guess you'll find him on the stoop."

The reporter did not find him on the stoop. He searched the Waverley Saloon, and the establishments of the Hon. Reddy the Blacksmith, Patsy Eagan and the Hon. Harry Hill, but failed to find Mr. Aaron, and returned to the gambling hell in Houston street. On entering the front room of the house he found about fifty persons congregated around a faro table. Barney Aaron was standing on one side of the ring, looking at the game. The reporter accosted Mr. Aaron, and the two adjourned to the stoop.

"I've called to ask you a few questions about your stay in Chicago," said the reporter. "There have been some strange stories afloat about you, and I want to know the truth."

"Well," said Barney, perching himself on a rail on the stoop of the house wherein the faro bank was situated, "what can I do for you?"

"I see that you were not hanged, Mr. Aaron."

"Hung, the devil! That was a d—d lie got up by the papers here. When the fire broke out I was dealing in a nice little faro game on Clark street in Chicago. I had an interest in the place. Those stories about pillaging were all lies, I was staying up town with a sporting man named Smith, who is one of Mace's backers in the big fight that's coming off. He has a place near the post-office. I can't remember where he lives. I was staying with him. When the fire broke out we took a carriage and drove about the outskirts of the conflagration until we were tired out."

Mr. Aaron describes it as a fearful spectacle. He adds that the representation of ruins which he has seen in old oil paintings are nothing to it. He can't find words to express his amazement at the ravages of the fire. On Monday, the 10th instant, Mr. Aaron started for Cleveland, where he first heard of the rumors in circulation concerning his untimely end. After a few days spent in recruiting, the distinguished politician came on to New York, arriving on Saturday. He declares that he did not come to this city in company with Bill Tracey.

"Bill Tracey was two hundred miles from me all the time," said Barney Aaron. "I believe he's in New York now; in fact I saw him last night in a saloon here."

"You haven't come home with your pockets full of diamonds, Barney," inquired the reporter.

"Not much," said Aaron. "I never was arrested in my life anywhere, and I don't believe I ever will be. These d——d sensational reports have cost me a lot of money. Why, I had to pay $45 to telegraph to my sisters in Europe that I wasn't hanged. I've been a prize-fighter, but I retired from that business long ago."

☞The famous French tri-color is still flying from the spire of the Cathedral at Metz. There is said to be in all Metz only one man who is both skillful and daring enough to climb the steeple to its entire hight. This is he who placed the flag there. He is a poor workman, who during the war attached the flag to the peak of the spire for five francs, but the patriotic Frenchman has refused the Prussian Governor's offer of five thousand francs to remove it.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PETROLEUM FUEL FOR LOCOMOTIVES.—A model engine, heated by petroleum, has been exhibited in France, which appears to be a complete success. This locomotive carries 2,000 liters, or about 500 gallons of oil, in the tender, a hand pump forcing the oil into a small reservoir near the boiler. The process of lighting the oil is said to be neither difficult nor dangerous, owing to the oil being kept in compartments, a small quantity only being lighted at one time, then another division, and so on, until the whole furnace is alight. This engine consumes its own smoke perfectly, and it is said to be extremely easy to drive, on account of the simplicity of its apparatus. A large locomotive, with slight improvements, has since been built, and successful trials made of its working qualities. The consumption of oil was 35 per cent. less by weight than that of good patent compressed coal.

A NEW LIFE-PRESERVER, called the buoyant mattress, has been invented by Mr. J. Hunt of Providence, R. I. It consists of two elongated sacks or pockets, which are filled with cork, either granulated, cut into shavings, or in large flat pieces, the edges being connected with an apron, so that when the two sacks are folded together upon the apron they will just be covered smoothly thereby, and make a mattress, and when opened they will buoy up a considerable weight placed upon the apron between the cork-filled sacks. At one end is attached a smaller sack, which serves the purpose of a bolster, or, when detached, may be used as a life-preserver. Straps or bands are attached to the surface of the sacks, serving to seize hold of in the water. As a mattress, the sacks are made of any width, so that they will fit into the racks of steamboats or vessels of any kind, and are filled with cork, which is the best known filling on account of its great buoyance, and, at the same time, is a good filling for a mattress, especially when granulated or cut into shavings. When the mattress is to be used as a life-preserver it is unfolded, and when in the water a person or any weight upon the apron within its power of resistance is kept afloat.

A MACHINE FOR GRADING railroad tracks, turnpikes and other embankments has been invented by a Californian, which will reduce the labor cost at least 50 per cent. It consists of a common plow, with a somewhat extended mold-board, which may be raised or lowered at pleasure. A circular table or wheel, twelve feet in diameter, inclines at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, toward the plow. Within the outer edge of this wheel is arranged a series of scraper-shaped buckets, with adjustable bottoms. To avoid friction, this wheel or table is geared to a center shaft at the top of which is a cam attachment, with rods leading to each bucket for the purpose of discharging the same. This circular table derives its motion by means of a driving wheel similar to that used in the reaping machine. There is a steering apparatus at the rear. To do thorough work it takes sixteen horses, four abreast, or what would be better, it should be propelled by steam. It is claimed for this machine that it will do the work of 125 men with shovels, or of 25 common earth-scrapers drawn by 50 horses, and requiring two men to each scraper. One man can handle this machine, and two men are all that are required to manage the team.

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH is an invention recently made by M. Guattor, which, although its actual merits are not yet fully established by sufficient trial, promises at least to prove an important and valuable discovery. M. Guattor's system consists of certain arrangements and combinations of apparatus whereby ordinary air, compressed and passed through a tube, is utilized as a means of communicating intelligence from one given point to another, effecting the same object as the electric telegraph, and any of the usual receiving and recording instruments employed in connection with the latter system may be used in this. It claims to be more simple than the electric system, both in point of construction and continuous use, for, whereas in the electric process it is necessary to use the electric battery and all its accessories, by the new method, ordinary atmospheric air, compressed, performs similar functions. It is also claimed for it that it is free from atmospheric influences, which it is well known materially disturbs the electric telegraph on the occasion of storms; and that the tube employed as the medium of conducting the air will not be subject to accidents like the ordinary wires, and will therefore last longer, and consequently be more economical. In respect to simplicity, it is said that any person may learn in a few hours how to use and work it with entire ease.

RECENT RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—A serious objection to soft, cheap timber for railway ties has hitherto been the liability of the spikes holding down the rails to become loosened. This results, in part, from the tendency of the rails to spread under the action of heavy trains running at high speed, thus crowding the spikes laterally into the soft fiber. To meet this difficulty, M. Desbriere of Paris has contri[illegible] a cast-iron thimble for surrou[illegible] and bringing a greater numb[illegible] bear in resisting its crushin[illegible] thimbles are two inches in di[illegible] one-quarter inch thick, havin[illegible] inch square or round hole, co[illegible] and are slightly dished on the u[illegible] recess, one-quarter inch deep, is left [illegible] upper side, in which the rail rests, and prevents any tendency to its rotation. Either spikes or galvanized wood-screws, three-fourths inch by four and one-half inches, are used for retaining the rails. This principle is capable of rendering valuable service in all places where ties of durable close-grained woods are difficult to procure. The Hartwich system, which has been introduced in Germany, dispenses with sleepers altogether, by using very deep rails having broad bases. The rails, in this case, are rolled nine and three-eighths inches deep, with two and three-eighths inches head, four and three-quarters inches base and three-eighths inch web,—and the guage regulated by one-inch rods, placed six feet three inches apart, having threads on their ends and a nut on each side of the rail webs. To preserve the upper parts of these deep rails from variation, the rods pass through holes only three inches below the head, and every fourth space between rods has an intermediate one near the lower flanges of the rails. Fish-joints give the rails the rigidity possessed by continuous beams, and the ballasting covers all except their heads.

Suggestions in Season.

[From the letter of "A Business Woman" to the New York Tribune.]

The woman whose task calls her to meet the world will go forth as unconsciously and as absorbed in her work as a housekeeper goes to market. Flirtation and thoughts of personal attractions will be no more in her line-of-business down town than with the butcher or tax-collector at home. When good women have faith enough in their own characters to endure the contact of solitary, hard-working outsiders, to trust them, and, even, if need be, support some waywardness or eccentricity; when men cease pitying women for having to put head or hands to honest work, instead of living idle lives open to temptations of sloth, selfishness, caprice, morbidness; and when women, single or not, learn to thank God for work, there will be few complaints of affronts received by business women.

Men and women alike were made to work, and to suffer temptation. Let no woman think it strange or exceptional if she meets it in its direct and least dangerous, because most repulsive, form. A man who has seen more of the world than you or I have writes that there is appointed to every man and women born into the world a deep, a deadly, a bitter struggle; and that we must pass through this dark water at some time of our lives is as certain as that we are to die. What need is there of making a fuss because there are puddles at the street-crossings? Those women are to be counted very happy whose lives have been free from the touch of insult, which walks side by side with the young belle promenading at Long Branch, or passes the demure and guarded darlings of pious homes with quick, daring eye, even at the church gates. Those whose outlook in life is unsheltered may consider the fact that a hundred rains cannot wash the bloom from the grape, or the carmine from the rose-bud; that though one willful touch may mar the delicacy of the soul, the northeast storms of life may beat upon it without occasioning a blemish.

Of all weapons in a woman's armory, none is so cutting as a little self-possessed contempt. Men do not mind a virtuous vixen who breaks her parasol across the face of one who utters unbecoming language, or pours forth the vials of her wrath upon him in vitriolic English, half so much as a cool, level glance of contempt, and an "I do not understand" of marked politeness from a woman who thoroughly understands herself. The old books of decorum prescribed unconsciousness as the best antidote to insult. Business women, I venture to say, receive no more affronts if they attend strictly to business than up-town women in society and on shopping excursions. It's a matter of taste; but the question will come up, when noticing the style of some clever business women, whether disheveled hair flowing to the waist, or costumes which would not be out of place at a picnic party, are obviously appropriate to the desk and the street.

If women fixed their minds on doing their work with skill, accuracy and dispatch, they would impress men whom they meet as too absorbed for gallantry, and half the annoyance they complain of would escape their attention. A pre-occupied air is the most successful damper to such speeches as a woman dislikes to listen to, and protects her as effectually as a moist hand protects itself from burning metal. At this moment a young working-girl passes the window, playing with a parasol, pink ribbons in her hair flying, eyes glancing "hither and yon," with flowers and lace on her hat to attract the birds nest-hunting. A sign hung out, "Admiration Wanted!" would not make the motive plainer. Innocent enough, all this, but in no way expedient, and if the cynicism were not so hateful, one might under the breath remark that "innocence is not virtue." Contrast this with the sober air even an office-boy, with a check in his hand, will wear as he goes down street.

Tailless Trout.

In the department of zoology and botany at the last meeting of the British Association, Mr. C. W. Leach read a paper describing a tailless variety of trout, specimens of which were exhibited. They were taken in a lake about one thousand feet above the sea-level, and not above an acre in extent. This was so shallow that a man could wade through it, had a hard firm bottom with but few weeds, and although surrounded by other lakes, these tailless trout were found only in it. They fed on the small crustaceans occurring in the lake, and were all in good condition. A sportsman who had fished the place for thirty years had never found one with a perfect tail, whence it was suggested that the trout being unable to mix with other trout were perpetuated in this way. Cases were cited of streams where the trout were found with deficient fins, the tail fin being sometimes altogether wanting. Concerning the trout without tails no attempt was made to account for the peculiarity, but the author of the paper mentioned as one of the popular notions regarding it, that because of the shallowness of the water, the fish had ground their tails away against the bottom.—[The Galaxy.

☞It is calculated that Russia can raise, within a few days, an army of 1,700,000 soldiers. Great improvements have been made in all military matters. They are now trying at St. Petersburg a mitrailleuse which beats all inventions of the same kind, and the infantry are to be armed with the chassepot.